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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:- July 9, 1943



3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JULY 1, 1943

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1943
	Average 1932-41	1942	harvest, 1943	Percent of 1942
Corn, all.....	94,511	89,484	94,297	105.4
Wheat, all.....	54,572	49,464	49,883	100.8
Winter.....	38,229	35,666	33,859	94.9
All spring.....	16,342	13,798	16,024	116.1
Durum.....	2,561	2,109	2,035	96.5
Other spring.....	13,781	11,689	13,989	119.7
Oats.....	35,979	37,899	37,944	100.1
Barley.....	11,120	16,782	15,106	90.0
Rye.....	3,293	3,837	2,875	74.9
Flaxseed.....	1,804	4,402	5,843	132.7
Rice.....	978	1,477	1,518	102.8
Sorghums 1/.....	13,637	14,811	16,175	109.2
Cotton.....	2/ 29,508	2/ 23,302	2/ 21,995	94.4
Hay, all tame.....	56,649	60,211	60,489	100.5
Hay, wild.....	12,105	12,533	12,432	99.2
Hay, clover & timothy 3/...	20,301	19,527	19,846	101.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,368	15,851	15,098	95.2
Beans, dry edible.....	1,706	1,970	2,542	129.0
Peas, dry field.....	233	474	696	146.8
Soybeans 4/.....	6,999	14,222	15,434	108.5
Cowpeas 4/.....	3,121	3,407	2,574	75.6
Peanuts 4/.....	2,168	4,384	5,002	114.1
Velvetbeans 4/.....	134	173	163	94.2
Potatoes.....	3,131	2,711	3,363	124.0
Sweetpotatoes.....	833	707	923	130.5
Tobacco.....	1,537	1,379	1,471	106.7
Sorgo for sirup.....	253	220	218	99.1
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.	273	323	331	102.6
Sugarcane for sirup.....	134	119	125	105.0
Sugar beets.....	833	951	598	62.9
Hops.....	32	35	32	93.7
Total (excl. dupl.).....	328,153	337,402	343,496	101.8

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1932-41		1942		1943	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 5/	bushels	cent 5/	bushels	cent 5/	bushels
Corn for grain	25.6	550,754	31.3	761,363	28.2	812,692
Oats	15.6	131,981	16.3	192,398	17.4	236,444
Wheat (old crop)	8.8	65,981	17.4	163,700	19.4	190,034

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses except sirup. 2/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 4/ Grown alone for all purposes. 5/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1943
(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated July 1, 1943	Average 1932-41	1942	Indicated June 1, 1943	Indicated July 1, 1943
Corn, all.....bu.	24.9	35.5	28.7	2,349,267	3,175,154	-----	2,706,552
Wheat, all....."	13.5	19.8	15.9	738,412	981,327	730,524	790,823
Winter....."	14.3	19.7	15.3	550,181	703,253	501,702	519,190
All spring...."	11.4	20.2	17.0	188,231	278,074	228,822	271,633
Durum....."	10.1	21.2	16.0	26,992	44,660	31,547	32,549
Other spring"	11.7	20.0	17.1	161,240	233,414	197,275	239,084
Oats....."	28.1	35.9	32.7	1,018,783	1,358,730	1,168,850	1,242,255
Barley....."	21.4	25.4	23.4	243,373	426,150	371,044	353,982
Rye....."	11.4	14.9	11.7	58,589	57,341	33,841	33,562
Flaxseed....."	7.3	9.2	9.1	14,226	40,660	-----	53,008
Rice....."	48.4	44.9	47.3	47,334	66,363	-----	71,838
Hay, all tame...ton	1.29	1.53	1.46	73,277	92,245	-----	88,483
Hay, wild....."	.79	1.04	.91	9,675	13,083	-----	11,304
Hay, clover and timothy 1/ "	1.16	1.45	1.42	23,476	28,276	-----	28,239
Hay, alfalfa... "	1.99	2.31	2.16	26,709	36,547	-----	32,635
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	2/ 837	2/ 995	2/ 866	14,325	19,608	-----	22,021
Peas, dry field.. "	2/ 1,098	2/ 1,510	2/ 1,392	2,617	7,160	-----	9,689
Potatoes.....bu.	116.9	136.9	129.3	363,332	371,150	-----	434,942
Sweetpotatoes... "	85.2	92.4	89.9	69,291	65,380	-----	82,987
Tobacco.....lb.	878	1,024	949	1,349,896	1,412,437	-----	1,396,610
Sugarcane for sugar & seed...ton	18.5	18.7	21.3	5,105	6,044	-----	7,049
Sugar beets..... "	11.8	12.3	12.3	9,834	11,681	-----	7,378
Hops.....lb.	1,169	1,006	1,133	3/ 37,992	34,896	-----	36,820
Condition July 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, commer- cial crop 4/...	5/ 60	65	53	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peaches, total crop.....bu.	60	67	41	3/ 55,392	3/ 66,380	45,267	43,042
Pears, total crop....."	61	67	50	3/ 27,938	3/ 30,717	24,299	23,130
Grapes 6/.....ton	79	81	86	3/ 2,354	2,402	-----	2,622
Pasture.....	74	91	88	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peanuts.....	74	75	80	-----	-----	-----	-----

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ See footnote on table by States. 5/ Short-time average. 6/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

APPROVED:

Paul H. Appley

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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July 1, 1943

July 9, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1943

Generally good yields on the largest acreage in 11 years were forecast today by the U. S. Crop Reporting Board on the basis of July 1 conditions.

The estimates point to an aggregate crop production in 1943 which seems likely to be about 114 percent of the 1923-32 average, compared to the phenomenal showing of 126 percent in 1942. For the 5 years 1937-41, the similar combined figures averaged 106 percent. The 1943 figures allow for crops not yet planted or not yet estimated and for normal losses from drought and other causes. At the present time growing conditions appear to be favorable in all except a few States and there is reason to believe that the tendency towards an improvement of crops has continued into July.

Crops have finally been planted on a slightly increased acreage but are off to a late and uneven start. In most States from Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, eastward to Pennsylvania and New York, crops are late and prospects are reported as less favorable than at this season in any of the last 5 years. Crops not irrigated are also poor in the drought area in the Southwest. Elsewhere prospects range mostly from fair to good but only 9 scattered States report current crop conditions equal to the highly favorable outlook at this time last year.

Farmers generally are doing their best. Notwithstanding the floods, the late spring and the disturbing readjustments of wartime, the harvested acreage of the 52 principal field crops is expected to be close to 347 million acres, compared with 340 million last year, and the 1932 peak of 362 million. The acreages of crops other than cotton may even exceed the pre-drought peak. The acreage in corn has been increased 5 million acres or more than 5 percent over the acreage last year. The aggregate area in 7 "war crops" shows an increase of nearly 5 million acres, the increases over last year including: flaxseed 1,400,000 acres or 33 percent, soybeans 1,200,000 acres or 8 percent, peanuts 600,000 acres or 14 percent, beans 600,000 acres or 29 percent, dry peas 220,000 acres or 47 percent, potatoes 650,000 acres or 24 percent, and sweetpotatoes 220,000 acres or 30 percent. Other important acreage increases over last year include sorghums 9 percent and tobacco 7 percent. The acreages of cotton, barley, and rye were each reduced between 1 and 3 million acres, partly to make needed increases in other crops; and sugar beets, affected by both the shortage of labor and the demand for other crops grown on irrigated land, were reduced 37 percent. The acreage of watermelons and cantaloups, classed by some as non-essential luxuries in wartime, was reduced 31 percent and other vegetables grown for market were reduced about 4 percent, chiefly because of late frosts, excessively wet weather and the difficulty on both coasts, in obtaining labor at wages farmers were able or willing to pay.

Because of large increases in acreages, a number of crops seem likely to far exceed production in any past year. Bumper crops of dry beans, peas, peanuts, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, and sugar cane are to be expected. Near-record crops of hay, soybeans, and barley seem probable and sorghums for grain may approach previous high records if there is rain enough to permit planting the full acreage planned. Wheat was favored by good rains in the northern part of the Belt and the forecast is 8 percent above expectations a month ago. Allowing for usual losses the probable production is placed at 791,000,000 bushels which would be close to average production, excluding the drought years, but far below the near-record crop of 981,000,000 bushels last year and the large crop of 943,000,000 bushels in 1941.

The forecast for corn is 2,707,000,000 bushels which would be much below the 3,175,000,000 bushels harvested last year but slightly larger than other corn crops since 1932. Oats show good promise for this early in the season and the forecast of 1,242,000,000 bushels indicates a large crop, though below the exceptional crop of last year.

CROP PROSPPECTS, JULY 1, 1943*

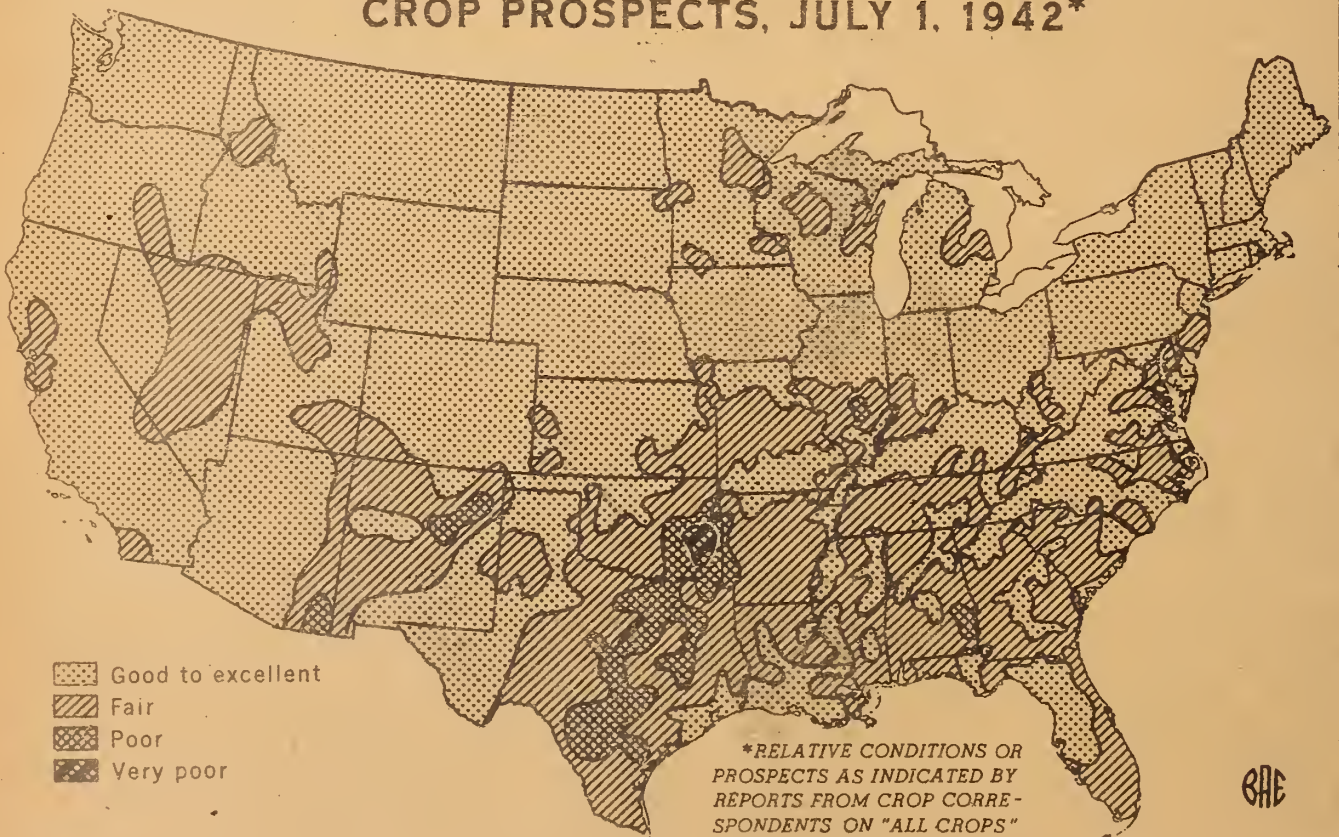


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43165

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1942*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42431

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

as of
July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Combining the forecasts of corn, oats, barley and sorghums for grain the aggregate tonnage of the 4 feed grains seems likely to total about 107 million tons compared with nearly 124 million last year, 106 million in 1941, and usual production, excluding the drought period of 95-100 million tons.

The area in cotton is just under 22 million acres, a reduction of 5.6 percent from last year and the smallest cotton acreage in more than 40 years, but the crop is mostly well cultivated and appears to have had a favorable start. Tobacco shows prospects for about an average crop, nearly 1.4 billion pounds.

Wheat stocks on farms July 1 were 190,000,000 bushels, 16 percent more than holdings on that date last year and double the farm holdings at the same season in any of the previous 15 years for which records are available.

Stocks of other grain on farms July 1 included some 813,000,000 bushels of corn and 236,000,000 bushels of oats. Allowing for some barley and grain sorghums on farms the total of feed grains was probably about 28.6 million tons, not much above average July stocks in the last 4 years but about 10 million tons above what might be called a normal reserve for feeding present numbers of livestock until new corn is available. If it is assumed, for preliminary calculations, that there will be 10 million ton reduction in farm stocks before next July and that production of feed grains this season will be about 107 million tons, as now estimated, the quantity of these grains indicated to be used during the current 12-month period would be 117 million tons or about 4 percent less than the farm disappearance of feed grains during the past 12 months. In contrast to this prospective reduction, the number of livestock units is about 10 percent greater than at this time last year and is increasing. Prospects may change materially as the season advances but present indications are for a 12-month disappearance of 88 percent as much feed grain per unit of livestock as was used for all purposes last season or about 93 percent as much as during the 5 previous feeding years since the droughts. The effects of the prospective reduction in the supply of feed grain per unit of livestock may be modified by changes in the quantities of millfeed, oil meal, wheat, other grains, soybeans and imported grains fed, but a harvest no larger than is now indicated would necessitate some changes in the rates of feeding and presumably some adjustments in either the numbers or weights of meat animals or poultry.

Supplies of hay and roughage appear likely to be ample in the country as a whole and seem to be well distributed but local shortages may develop in parts of the West and Southwest where rainfall has been lacking or where livestock has been increased. Allowing for hay supplies carried over and for the prospective increase in the number of cattle, supplies of hay per unit of livestock are expected to be nearly as large as during the last 5 years and larger than in other years since 1927. Pastures were not quite as good on July 1 as at that time last year but they were much better than in most recent years and some of the areas that were dry on July 1 have had good rains since the first of the month.

The condition of Western ranges on July 1 was about equal to the long time average for the date. Prospects were favorable in the North but rain was urgently needed in a large southwestern area that included New Mexico and Arizona and extended into adjoining States.

For 7 of the major deciduous fruits (peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and apricots) the aggregate production in prospect for 1943 is 12 percent less than in 1942 and 6 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average production. July 1 condition of commercial apples (the first forecast of the season will be made August 1) points to a decrease in the 1943 apple crop somewhat similar to the decline in aggregate production of the 7 crops for which forecasts have been made. Apricots, peaches, cherries, and pears will be in much smaller supply than in 1942 and considerably below average. Plum production in California and Michigan is about average. Prune production on the Pacific Coast and in Idaho is 10 percent larger than in 1942 but is a little below average. A large crop of grapes is in prospect, the increase partially offsetting decreases in other fruits.

Conditions remain favorable for an aggregate tonnage of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1943 which will start to market in November, about in line with the large production during the 1942-43 season (from bloom of 1942). Prospects appear excellent for the new crops of oranges and lemons but not quite as good for grapefruit as in 1942-43. Conditions of tangerines is materially below that of 1942.

A production of citrus fruits in 1943-44 about as large as in 1942-43 would compensate for some of the decrease in deciduous fruits and would bring the total tonnage of all fruits for marketing during the 1943-44 season within 6 or 7 percent of the supply for 1942-43.

TRUCK CROPS: The total acreage of commercial truck crops to be harvested for marketing fresh and for processing in 1943 may be about 3,509,500 acres, 4 percent less than in 1942 when 3,643,700 acres were harvested. An increase of about 1 percent in the acreage to be harvested for processing is more than offset by a reduction of 9 percent in the fresh market acreage. The fresh market acreage is 11 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average and the smallest since 1933, when 1,522,600 acres were harvested. Excluding cantaloups and watermelons, however, the fresh market acreage was reduced only 4 percent from that of last year and is only slightly below the 10-year average. Acreage to be harvested for processing, assuming that abandonment and diversion to other uses of planted acreage will be about the same as in 1942, sets a new high record slightly above that established in 1942.

Total production of commercial truck crops for the fresh market in 1943 is expected to be about 11 percent less than in 1942, but about 1 percent above the 1932-41 average, based on the outturn of crops which have already been harvested and July 1 condition in later sections. Excluding cantaloups and watermelons, however, 1943 production may be only 8 percent below that of 1942 and about 10 percent above the average. Compared with last year, production is expected to be less than in 1942 for most crops. Snap beans, carrots, and tomatoes are the only crops showing material increase this year over last.

Conditions on July 1 indicate a 1943 production of 454,370 tons of green peas for processing compared with 424,010 tons for 1942 and a 10-year (1932-41) average of 229,570 tons. A record high production of 247,870 tons of snap beans is in prospect for 1943. This compares with 234,800 tons for 1942 and an average annual production for the 10-year (1932-41) period of 91,600 tons. The July 1 condition of other processing crops, except beets, was slightly less favorable this season than on the corresponding date in 1942.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1943

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 2, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN: July 1 prospects indicate a 1943 corn crop of 2,706,552,000 bushels. This is 469 million bushels or 15 percent smaller than the record 1942 crop of 3,175,154,000 bushels, but is 357 million bushels above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 2,349,267,000 bushels. The 10-year average, however, includes the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, when total production was 1,448,920,000 bushels and 1,505,689,000 bushels, respectively.

The indicated yield is 28.7 bushels compared with 35.5 bushels in 1942 and 24.9 bushels, the 10-year (1932-41) average. The acreage for harvest is 94,297,000 acres nearly 5 million acres above the acreage harvested in 1942 and only 214,000 acres below the 10-year (1932-41) average acreage of 94,511,000 acres.

The corn crop made a late start in the northern half of the country. Planting delayed materially by cool and rainy May weather and by intermittent rains during June was from one week to more than a month late in much of the Corn Belt and in the North Atlantic States. The delay was most serious in Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York, where unfavorable wet weather prevented farmers from fully carrying out their intentions to plant corn in 1943. Further set-backs, as a result of heavy rains and floods, were experienced in Missouri, Illinois, and parts of Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, and Nebraska. Much replanting was necessary, some being done as late as July 1.

Corn was making fairly good progress in southeastern South Dakota, most of eastern Nebraska, the northern two-thirds of Iowa, extreme southern Minnesota, and northern Illinois and in the important corn districts of Wisconsin, although even in this area stands were somewhat spotted, irregular, and at widely varied stages of growth. North and west of this area progress was slow, particularly in North Dakota, while to the immediate south excessive rains and floods resulted in only poor to fair prospects on July 1. While planting was delayed in the eastern Corn Belt States, corn germinated quickly and was making good progress, but still behind schedule.

Lack of sufficient rainfall caused corn prospects to decline somewhat during June in some South Atlantic and in South Central States east of the Mississippi but above average yields are still indicated. In most of these States June was too dry for the best development of the crop and indicated yields are lower than last year. In Oklahoma and Arkansas the crop was damaged by floods, but in Texas early June rains were beneficial and the crop promises an above-average yield, even higher than last year. In most of the western States the crop is late, early growth being retarded by cool weather.

The total acreage planted to corn in 1943 is 96,818,000 acres, the largest since 1937. This acreage is 6 percent above the 91,011,000 acres planted in 1942. The U. S. total is little different than intended in March and is below the 100,000,000 acres requested by the Department when the corn acreage allotments were lifted. Abandonment for 1943 is estimated at 2.6 percent compared with 1.7 percent in 1942 and 4.0 percent, the 10-year (1932-41) average.

The 1943 acreage for harvest of 94,297,000 acres is 5 percent larger than the 89,484,000 acres harvested in 1942 and is the largest since 1935. A substantial increase in acreage is indicated for the Corn Belt, particularly for the western Corn Belt States. Lifting of restrictions on corn acreage in the commercial corn area by the Department and the need of feed for a large livestock population has prompted the increase in acreage. The acreage in the North Atlantic States is just slightly below that of last year. A 3 percent increase in Pennsylvania was not enough to offset the decrease in New York. Most South Atlantic States have increased corn acreage but the acreage is smaller in the South Central States despite larger acreages in Kentucky and Tennessee. In most western States the acreage is smaller than last year.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1943

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
July 9, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Farm stocks of corn on July 1 were 812,692,000 bushels, about 51 million bushels larger than the 761,363,000 bushels on farms a year ago, but were 262 million bushels above ^{the} 10-year (1932-41) average of 550,754,000 bushels. Farm stocks were only about 34 million bushels below the record high stocks held on July 1, 1939, and July 1, 1940. The disappearance of corn from farms during the second quarter of 1943 totaled 582,420,000 bushels, the largest on record and more than 54 million bushels above the previous record disappearance of 528,225,000 bushels during the corresponding quarter last year. The 10-year (1932-41) average disappearance for the period is 384,326,000 bushels.

WHEAT: Yield prospects for winter wheat improved during June in some of the important producing areas and the total wheat crop of 790,823,000 bushels this year is 19.4 percent less than the large crop of 1942 but is 7 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average. Spring wheat developed rapidly and improvement has been general. The gain in the production prospect of all wheat during the month has been 60 million bushels.

The crop of 519,190,000 bushels of winter wheat is about one-fourth less than the 1942 crop and is 5.6 percent below the 10-year average. Spring wheat is carrying the burden to a considerable degree this year, with total production estimated at 271,633,000 bushels compared with 278,074,000 last year. As now estimated this year's crop is 44 percent more than the 10-year average. Durum production, at 32,549,000 bushels, is 27 percent less than the 44,660,000 bushels produced last year but is close to 21 percent above average. Production of other spring wheat is indicated at 239,084,000 bushels, the largest since the 240 million bushel crop of 1928, and exceeded in only 1927 and 1928.

July 1 indicated yields do not attain the record levels of 1942. The winter wheat yield of 15.3 bushels per acre, while above average, is 4.4 bushels less than last year. The spring wheat yield of 17.0 bushels is 3.2 bushels below the record of 20.2 in 1942, but equals the second yield of record in 1941. The yield of durum is 16.0 bushels compared with 21.2 per acre last year, and the yield of other spring wheat is 17.1 bushels compared with 20.0 bushels in 1942. Yields of winter wheat were reduced below expectations in Oklahoma with the total effect of unfavorable weather, freezes and insects becoming more apparent with harvesting. Some improvement occurred in western Kansas but some further losses and reduced yields became apparent in the central eastern and southeast sections, resulting from the floods and high water. Rust was not a major factor in winter wheat yields this year although reported in scattered areas.

Growing conditions through the important spring wheat States were good to ideal as June ended. With plenty of soil moisture, prospects were good for the late developing wheat in Montana and Washington. Rust and heat damage possibilities appear to be past except in the most northern areas.

Stocks of old wheat on farms July 1, amounting to 190,034,000 bushels, established a new record for that date, being 16 percent greater than the former record of 163,700,000 bushels on July 1, 1942. The current stocks are nearly 3 times the 10-year average of 65,981,000 bushels for July 1. Such stocks include wheat stored on farms under Government loan.

The 49,883,000 acres of wheat indicated for harvest in 1943 is about one percent more than the 49,464,000 acres harvested last year, but is 9 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 54,572,000 acres. The acreage of winter wheat for harvest is 33,859,000 or 5.1 percent less than the 35,666,000 acres harvested last year.

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Acreage of all spring wheat remaining for harvest is 16,024,000, or 16.1 percent more than the 13,798,000 acres harvested in 1942. Durum wheat acreage for harvest is 3.5 percent less than last year while other spring wheat acreage has increased 19.7 percent. The indicated acreage for harvest of durum is 2,035,000 and of other spring 13,989,000 acres.

With limitations on seeding of spring wheat removed and a generally favorable seeding period, the planted acreage is 16,677,000 acres, or 17.5 percent more than in 1942. This acreage is still considerably lower than the 10-year average of 20,933,000 acres. The season for the most part has been favorable for rapid recovery from the late start in the important spring wheat States. Although the early spring was dry and delayed the spring wheat crop in South Dakota through May, subsequent rains have brought rapid development in this State.

Winter wheat has suffered less than usual acreage losses for the country as a whole, although abandonment has been quite heavy in important soft wheat producing States, the Pacific Northwest, Montana, New Mexico, and some other States with smaller acreages. Some further loss of acreage occurred from floods in Missouri and Kansas during June. Spring wheat abandonment of 3.9 percent, is somewhat greater than in 1942 although it is only one-fifth of average.

OATS: Production of oats in 1943, indicated at 1,242,255,000 bushels on the basis of July 1 acreage and condition, is 8.6 percent below the large 1942 crop, but 22 percent above the 1932-41 average. The improvement in prospects amounted to 6 percent since June 1. A shift in oats acreage from higher to lower yielding areas together with less favorable growing conditions in most East North Central States, has resulted in a lower U.S. yield than in 1942. The indicated yield of 32.7 bushels is 3.2 bushels below that of 1942, but 4.6 bushels above the 10-year average. Prospective yields have improved since June 1 in most North Central and Western States, but declined in most Southern States. Yields are above the 10-year average in nearly all States except in New York and Michigan where the effect of the early unfavorable season is still felt and in Oklahoma and Texas where insect and frost damage occurred.

Total seeded acreage for the 1943 crop was 42,654,000 acres, only 8,000 acres below the 1942 total, but 3 percent above the 10-year average. It is only 16,000 acres above the March prospective plantings estimate. Large increases in seedings occurred in most West North Central States, owing to the low labor requirements of this crop and the need for more livestock feed. Prospective diversion and abandonment of seeded acreage is indicated at 11 percent, which is about the same as in 1942. Some of this loss is due to severe greenbug damage in Oklahoma and Texas and freeze damage to fall sown oats in Southern States; while part is diversion of seeded acreage for hay, grazing and plowing under after serving as a winter cover crop.

The 37,944,000 acres of oats indicated for harvest in 1943 barely exceeds the acreage harvested last year, but is 5.5 percent above the 1932-41 average. Reductions from last year's acreage occurred in the important States of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio, where corn and soybeans competed for the acreage, in Michigan and Northeastern States where planting difficulties were encountered, and in Pacific Coast and most Western States where diversion for hay was heavy. In a few other States, such as Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas seeded acreages had been reduced. Increases in the other North Central and Southern States, however, more than offset the reductions in acreage for harvest.

Farm stocks of oats on July 1 are estimated at 236,444,000 bushels, 23 percent more than one year ago and 46 percent above the 10-year July 1 average. Disappearance during the quarter, April 1 to July 1, of 271,764,000 bushels was the largest on record for that period. To have larger stocks in the face of record disappearance is possible because of the exceptional 1942 production.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

5:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

BARLEY: The acreage sown to barley in 1943 is estimated at 17,893,000 acres. Although this acreage is 8 percent smaller than the all time record of 19,448,000 acres sown in 1942, it is nearly 23 percent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average and is the second largest acreage ever devoted to barley. Very sharp decreases in acreage occurred throughout the Corn Belt States where seeding was discouraged by weather conditions in some areas and disappointing yields in 1942 in others. Rather sharp increases occurred in Washington, Montana, Wyoming, and North Dakota. With the exception of these Northwestern States and the Corn Belt, increases and decreases in sown acreage were moderate.

With a fairly normal abandonment and diversion, the acreage to be harvested for grain is estimated at 15,106,000 acres. This acreage is about 10 percent below the record of 16,782,000 acres harvested in 1942 but is 36 percent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 11,120,000 acres.

The prospective production on July 1 is 353,982,000 bushels which is about 72,168,000 bushels or 17 percent smaller than that of 1942, but still the second largest on record.

The United States average yield per acre indicated on July 1 is 23.4 bushels as compared with an average of 25.4 bushels in 1942. Prospective yields in the important barley States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, and California average 2.3 bushels below those of 1942.

RYE: The 5,933,000 acres sown to rye in the fall of 1942 was somewhat smaller than the acreage sown in the fall of 1940 or 1941 and about 3 percent smaller than the 10-year (1931-40) average fall sowings. Reduced sowings were at least partially a result of delay in progress of farm work last fall. This was particularly true in North and South Dakota, the leading rye producing States. Decreases were common among all States and quite sharp in the leading rye producing States.

The percentage of the sown acreage which was abandoned or diverted to pasture, hay and other non-grain uses was unusually large. As a result of the decrease in sown acreage along with a large increase in abandonment and diversion, the acreage to be harvested for grain, estimated at 2,875,000 acres, is 25 percent smaller than the 3,837,000 acres harvested in 1942 and is 13 percent smaller than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 3,293,000 acres harvested.

The production of rye, forecast at 33,562,000 bushels, is expected to be less than 59 percent of the 1942 production. Although the drop in production is largely accounted for by the smaller acreage the prospective yield in 1943, estimated at 11.7 bushels per acre, is considerably below the yield of 14.9 in 1942. Yield prospects showed little change from a month ago except in South Dakota, the leading rye producing State, where the prospective yield per acre is now 5.0 bushels higher than on June 1.

FLAXSEED: A record crop of 53,008,000 bushels of flaxseed is in prospect this season. A crop this size would exceed by 30 percent the previous record of 40,660,000 bushels produced last year and would be more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the 10-year (1932-41) average of 14,226,000 bushels. The large output this season will be due to a record seeded acreage of 6,282,000 acres and relatively good prospects for a better than average yield.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The seeded acreage is 4 percent higher than the acreage intended in March, further exceeding the goal of 5,500,000 acres established for 1943. The seeded acreage exceeds that of last year by 34 percent. Unusually large percentage increases are indicated this year for practically all States except Illinois and Michigan, where the acreage is smaller than last year. Very large increases occurred in the Dakotas and Montana, and the Minnesota acreage was up 10 percent.

Present prospects point to a loss of seeded acreage amounting to about 7 percent - about 1 point higher than for the 1942 crop, but much lower than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 22 percent. The acreage for harvest is 5,843,000 acres, compared with 4,402,000 acres harvested in 1942.

The 1943 yield is indicated at 9.1 bushels, just slightly below the 1942 yield of 9.2 bushels but well above the 10-year average of 7.3 bushels. Above or near average yields are indicated for most States. The crop made an excellent start in the important northern flax States. Flax is blooming in many parts of this area and stands are good, but some rust is present. Conditions were favorable for harvest in Texas and the quality is generally good, but yields were reduced by unfavorable weather and freezing temperature early this year. Harvest is general in California. Yields are lower than expected in the Imperial Valley where some freeze damage occurred but are exceeding earlier expectations in the San Joaquin Valley.

The 1943 seeded acreage of flax for fiber, grown almost exclusively in Oregon, is estimated at 14,000 acres as compared with 19,000 acres seeded in 1942.

RICE: A 1943 crop of 71,838,000 bushels of rice is forecast on the basis of the July 1 condition and a record high of 1,518,000 acres for harvest. This indicated production exceeds by 8 percent the previous record crop of 66,363,000 bushels produced from 1,477,000 acres in 1942. The 10-year (1932-41) average production is 47,334,000 bushels.

In the southern rice belt (Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas) production is indicated at 59,241,000 bushels, compared with 54,771,000 bushels produced last year. In California present indications point to a crop of 12,597,000 bushels, compared with the 1942 production of 11,592,000 bushels. The acreage for harvest in the southern area is 2 percent above last year's acreage, while California's acreage is 7 percent above that of last year.

Seeding was delayed over much of the southern area by rainy weather at planting time and the crop now is in all stages of growth. Prospects are generally favorable despite some complaints of weedy fields and insect damage. In Arkansas and Louisiana rainfall was relatively light and resulted in a shortage of water in some areas. The low level of streams in Louisiana caused concern over diffusion of salt water from the Gulf. Recent rains, however, have improved the water supply. In California cool weather during June retarded growth of the crop. Early planted fields are progressing much better than those planted during the past few weeks.

DRY BEANS: The acreage planted to dry beans is 31.5 percent more than last year and 29 percent more acres are expected to be harvested; but production is expected to be only 12 percent more than in 1942.

A record acreage of dry beans has been planted. However, many fields were planted on ground that in usual circumstances would not have been used for beans this year.

Planting was delayed by adverse weather and soil conditions. Some of the growers have had little recent experience with beans. Consequently the increased plantings can not reasonably be expected to produce a corresponding increase in beans in the bag.

The estimated 2,807,000 acres planted to beans this year are 44 percent more than the 10-year average, are 31.5 percent more than were planted in 1942 and include 27,000 acres in the States of Texas, South Dakota and North Dakota where commercial production was practically non-existent previously. The increases in planted acreage in important States range from 9 percent in New Mexico and 11 percent in Idaho to 155 percent in Montana and 166 percent in Nebraska; but in New York the plantings have been reduced 10 percent.

It now seems likely that about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of beans will be harvested in 1943 and that production will be about 22 million bags of 100 pounds each (uncleaned). In 1942, production was, in round figures, $19\frac{1}{2}$ million bags from less than 2 million acres harvested. The 10-year (1933-41) average is $14\frac{1}{3}$ million bags harvested from nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ million acres. Michigan, with more than 6 million bags, is expected to produce about 28 percent of the 1943 U. S. crop; California, with more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ million bags, 25 percent; and the four States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Nebraska, with 5 million bags, about 24 percent. Of the prospective California crop $2\frac{1}{3}$ million bags are expected to be Limas (including Baby Limas).

Conditions reported by bean growers as of July 1 indicate that 1943 yields may be a little below average in Montana, Idaho, California (Limas), New Mexico and New York, and average or better in all other important States.

SOYBEANS: The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes continues to increase and 15,434,000 acres were planted this year. This increase of 8.5 percent over the 14,222,000 acres grown alone in 1942 follows an increase of 40.2 percent in 1942 over 1941. In the North Central States, which have 77 percent of the total acreage, the increase this year of 6 percent follows a 49 percent increase in 1942 over the previous year. In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, where frosts caught many soybeans in the fall of 1942, the acreage was cut sharply this year. In all other States except New York acreage was increased. The present estimate is about 1 percent less than the March 1943 prospective plantings. The total acreage in Illinois, the leading soybean State, is 7 percent over 1942. In Iowa, the increase is 5 percent; in Indiana, 4; and in Ohio, 11 percent.

Reported intentions of soybean growers in the principal States on July 1 indicate that 11,500,000 acres of soybeans will be harvested for beans in 1943. This would be 7 percent more than harvested for beans last year. In the North Central States, the intended acreage for beans is about 9,750,000 acres, 4 percent above last year.

Stocks of soybeans on farms on July 1 were 13,952,000 bushels, compared with April 1 holdings of 57,610,000 bushels. The disappearance from farms between April 1 and July 1 of $43\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels includes seed and beans fed to livestock, as well as movement into commercial channels. Of the July 1 farm stocks, 13 million bushels are in the 10 principal soybean producing States.

COWPEAS: The acreage of cowpeas grown alone for all purposes this year is estimated at 2,574,000 acres, a decrease of one-fourth from last year's acreage of 3,407,000. The heaviest reduction in acreage has taken place in the South Central States, where there is a large shift from cowpeas to soybeans and peanuts. In this section the 1943 acreage will be about one-third less than the 1942 acreage.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes this year is estimated at 5,002,000 acres. This is about 14 percent higher than the revised 1942 plantings of 4,384,000 acres. Present estimates do not include the acreage interplanted with corn and other crops which amounted to 475,000 equivalent solid acres last year and was utilized largely for "hogging."

Increases over last year took place in all States but averaged only 5 or 6 percent in the areas where peanuts have been grown regularly. Of the important States Oklahoma showed the most impressive increase. Some of this was probably brought about by the heavy rainfall of May, that delayed farming operations and caused some diversion from crops originally planned.

Should the usual relationships between acreages grown alone and acreages for picking and threshing recur this year, the acreage for picking and threshing would be about 4,100,000 acres. The acreage actually harvested for picking and threshing could vary materially, being affected by the weather, labor supply and availability of machinery, as well as economic considerations such as the hog-peanut price ratio, or other situations that might encourage alternative utilization. On the basis of the above acreage to be picked and threshed, and of State average yields (1930-39), the production of peanuts from the picked and threshed acreage would be about 2 billion, 500 million pounds in 1943. However, such an acreage with yields equal to the average of the past 3 years would produce more than 2 billion, 850 million pounds.

The growing condition of peanuts on July 1 is reported at 80 percent of normal, compared with 75 percent last year and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 74 percent. Conditions are not as favorable in the Southwest as in the other major areas where stands are good and fields are generally reported to be well cultivated and relatively free of grass. Excessive rainfall in Oklahoma and Arkansas caused considerable irregularities in stands and crop prospects.

The first estimates of picked and threshed acreage and production will be included in the August Crop Report.

VELVET BEANS: The indicated decrease of 10,000 acres in acreage of velvet beans grown alone, amounting for all States to 6 percent under last year, results from decreases in Georgia and Alabama, the principal States growing the crop. The indicated 163,000 acres is still one-fifth larger than the 1932-41 average of 134,000 acres.

DRY FIELD PEAS: An increase of 47 percent from 1942 in the acreage of dry field peas is expected in the 9 States where this crop is important. The 1943 acreage for harvest is estimated at 696,000 compared with 474,000 acres harvested in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 238,000 acres. The largest increases occurred in Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Montana - States that have more than 92 percent of the total acreage this year. A decline is expected in the small acreage in Michigan and no change is indicated for Wyoming.

A record dry field pea crop of 9,689,000 bags (100 pounds each, uncleaned) is expected from July 1 indications. This would be an increase of nearly 35 percent over the high 1942 production of 7,160,000 bags and $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the 10-year (1931-40) average production of 2,167,000 bags. Per acre yield prospects are generally lower than the high yields obtained in 1942 but are still well above average.

gaw

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The current production forecast makes no allowance for some small acreage of canning peas that may be harvested as dry peas and some minor acreages of dry field peas in States for which estimates of this crop are not made.

HAY: A 100 million ton hay crop is indicated for the second consecutive year in 1943, provided it is not abridged by the physical limitations of farmers and their haying equipment nor by weather adverse to the late cuttings. Conditions as of July 1 point to yields per acre generally above average but below 1942. The 73 million acres for harvest is substantially the same acreage as was cut in 1942. Since most hay crops may be diverted readily to other uses the acreage actually cut will be determined partly by individual needs for hay. The quality of the 1943 crop is generally better than a year ago.

The indicated 1943 production of alfalfa hay is 32,635,000 tons from 15,098,000 acres with a yield of about 2.16 tons per acre. Last year 36,547,000 tons were made from 15,851,000 acres and the 10-year average is 26,709,000 tons from 13,368,000 acres. Expected yields of alfalfa hay per acre are generally above average but below last year in the important alfalfa hay producing States. The 12 North Central States now have more than half of the alfalfa acreage to be cut for hay and will produce about half of the U. S. crop. California leads the individual States in production with Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan following in order.

The acreage of clover-timothy to be cut for hay in 1943 is below the 10-year average in nearly all important clover-timothy States except Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Expected yields per acre are generally above average and U. S. production from 19,846,000 acres is indicated to be about 28,239,000 tons, nearly the same as in 1942 and 5 million tons more than the 10-year average.

The entire tame hay crop, now estimated at 88,483,000 tons from 60,489,000 acres (including alfalfa and clover-timothy) is nearly 4 million tons less than that harvested in 1942 but is 15 million tons more than the 10-year average. The wild hay crop of 11,304,000 tons is nearly 2 million tons less than a year ago and about 1½ million tons above average. This is largely because of differences in yields per acre, the harvested acreage changing but little.

ALL SORGHUMS: The acreage of sorghums for harvest for all purposes in 1943, indicated at 16,175,000 acres is nearly 19 percent above the 1932-41 average. While 9 percent larger than in 1942 this acreage is 8 percent below that of 1941 and nearly 16 percent lower than in 1940. The acreage of sorgho for sirup is not included. From indications now available, it is probable that the acreage to be harvested for grain may be the largest on record, since acreages of grain sorghums are larger than in any year since 1935, particularly in States which grow sorghums primarily for the grain. The trend in acreage of sweet sorghums, used chiefly for forage, continued downward. This shift is probably due to the favorable grain-livestock feeding ratios and to provisions in the 1943 farm program offering incentives on production of sorghums for grain.

Sorghums were planted on 17,220,000 acres, about 8 percent more than in 1942 and nearly 13 percent above the 1932-41 average. Abandonment is indicated at about 6 percent, compared with 7 percent in 1942. Some of the increase in acreage was replacement plantings in parts of the flooded areas of Missouri and Oklahoma and in some areas where such fall-sown grains as wheat, oats, or barley failed because of drought, freeze, or insect damage. Good prospects for hay and other forages diminished the need for sweet sorghums and led to increased plantings of grain sorghums. Planted acres of grain sorghums are about 28 percent above 1942 and the 1932-41 average. Planted acres of sweet sorghums are about 23 percent below 1942 and 14 percent below the 10-year average.

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July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO: A tobacco crop of 1,396,610,000 pounds, all types combined, is indicated this year on the basis of July 1 prospects. This would be about 1 percent less than last year's crop, and around 3 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average production. This year's acreage is estimated at 1,471,200 acres, compared with 1,378,900 acres last year, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 1,536,770 acres. Acreage increases occurred this year in all major types with flue-cured up 6 percent, dark-fired 4 percent, burley 15 percent, and dark air-cured 2 percent, while the Maryland type is down 10 percent, and all cigar types combined down 9 percent, compared with last year. Yield per acre is indicated at 949 pounds, against 1,024 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 878 pounds.

Prospects as of July 1 point to a flue-cured crop of 771,499,000 pounds with a yield per acre of 920 pounds, compared with 811,690,000 pounds last year when the yield was 1,024 pounds per acre. In the flue-cured areas blue mold and freezes caused a general scarcity of plants, resulting in a late and long drawn out planting period and the growing crop now shows an irregular or "ragged" appearance. High temperatures and dry weather checked plant development and caused hardening of the stalk and premature "buttoning" in some areas.

A burley crop of 386,564,000 pounds is in prospect, compared with 343,177,000 pounds last year. The present forecast is based on a yield per acre of 954 pounds, or slightly less than the 979 pounds per acre produced last year. The burley crop shows uneven growth due to a long planting season with some plants still being put out around July 1. While plant scarcity developed in some localities the long planting season appears to have been planned by growers in order that harvest could be spread out, thus making it possible to better utilize available labor at harvest time.

Production of dark fired tobacco is expected to be 69,306,000 pounds and dark air-cured 33,025,000 pounds, compared with 69,978,000 pounds and 35,245,000 pounds respectively last year.

With a decrease of 10 percent in acreage and a yield per acre of 750 pounds, compared with 785 pounds last year, a Maryland tobacco crop of only 26,625,000 pounds is in prospect. This would be the smallest crop of this type of tobacco since 1937. Growers had difficulty in securing sufficient plants and the crop is getting off to a late start.

The production of cigar tobacco, all classes combined, is indicated at 109,501,000 pounds, compared with 121,269,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 114,928,000 pounds. The decrease from last year is due entirely to the decrease of 9 percent in acreage. Yield per acre is expected to be 1,340 pounds, compared with 1,355 pounds last year.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1943 acreage of sugar beets planted is estimated at 636,000 acres. This represents a decrease of 39 percent from the record high plantings of 1,045,000 acres in 1942 and is 30 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average plantings. The acreage this year is the smallest since 1922. Contributing to the decrease this season were factors such as unfavorable weather at planting time, uncertainty as to the labor situation, competition with other crops requiring less hand labor, discouragement owing to difficulties in harvesting the 1942 crop, and a feeling on the part of some growers that the price offered for beets was too low.

Probable abandonment is now indicated as 6.0 percent, which would leave for harvest 598,000 acres, or 37 percent less than the 951,000 acres harvested in 1942. Abandonment in 1942 was 9.0 percent of the planted acreage while the 10-year average is 7.6 percent.

Growing conditions on July 1 indicated a yield of 12.3 tons per acre. This yield, the same as that in 1942, indicates a crop of 7,378,000 tons compared

with 11,681,000 tons harvested last year and a 10-year (1932-41) average production of 9,834,000 tons. While conditions show considerable variation as between States, prospects in the irrigated sugar beet sections, in general, are quite satisfactory. This year a large proportion of the sugar beet acreage was planted with "segmented" seed and some thin stands are reported. In Michigan and Ohio, where wet weather seriously delayed planting, prospects are the poorest in many years.

SUGARCANE: The acreage of sugarcane for both sugar and seed standing in the Louisiana and Florida sugar producing areas on July 1 is estimated at 331,000 acres, compared with 322,600 acres harvested last year and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 273,300 acres. This year's acreage in Louisiana is placed at 298,000 acres, representing an increase of 1 percent over that harvested last year, and that for Florida is 33,000 acres - an increase of 20 percent.

The July 1 condition of the crop points to a production of 7,049,000 tons of cane for both sugar and seed in the two States, 5,960,000 tons in Louisiana and 1,089,000 tons in Florida. This would be about 17 percent above the 1942 tonnage.

In Louisiana stands are about normal this season but growth is short owing to dry weather. May and most of June were very dry. The fields are well cultivated and the crop has been "laid by" in the best condition in several years. Rains in late June have brought needed moisture. Stubble cane, particularly, is suckering well.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO SIRUP: Sugarcane to be harvested for sirup in 1943 is estimated at 125,000 acres. This is about 5 percent above the acreage of last year. Increases are shown for all States except Louisiana which is down slightly, and Arkansas and Texas which are unchanged.

The acreage of sweet sorghum for sirup this year is about the same as last year, 218,000 acres compared with 220,000 acres in 1942. Increases were shown in Missouri, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas, while declines were shown in Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, and Mississippi.

HOPS: Production of hops in the 3 Pacific Coast States is placed at 36,820,000 pounds on the basis of July 1 conditions, compared with 34,896,000 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 37,992,000 pounds. Prospective production in Washington is 12,160,000 pounds compared with 11,788,000 pounds produced last year and 9,594,000, the 10-year average of pounds. The July 1 conditions indicate 13,600,000 pounds for Oregon and 11,060,000 pounds for California for the 1943 season. Last year Oregon and California produced 13,124,000 pounds and 9,984,000 pounds respectively and the 10-year averages for the two States are 18,763,000 pounds and 9,635,000 pounds respectively.

Washington and Oregon hop vines have made a slower growth than usual because of a cold, wet spring. California vines are generally in good condition. To date there has been little or no infestation of downy mildew in the Pacific Coast States. Yields higher than last year but less than average are expected in all three States.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The condition of apples in commercial areas on July 1 was 53 percent - 12 points below July 1, 1942 and 7 points below the 8-year (1934-41) average. Production prospects are below a year ago in most States a notable exception being California where the crop is expected to be considerably above last year and above the 8-year average.

In all of the North Atlantic States except Vermont July 1 conditions indicate smaller crops than were harvested in 1942. Heavy and frequent rains during April and May prevented many orchardmen from getting an adequate spray coverage. Scab infection periods have been unusually frequent. Insect and disease damage may be greater than last year. Cold, rainy weather was unfavorable for pollination and the "set" is on the light side in most sections of the Northeast. Wealthys are the only important variety reporting a higher condition than a year ago.

In the North Central States, materially smaller crops than were harvested last year are expected in Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, and Kansas. Conditions better than last year are reported in Wisconsin. Summer and fall varieties have better prospects than the winter varieties in the North Central States. Between June 1 and July 1 prospects declined materially with a heavy June drop reported in most sections.

In the South Atlantic group, the July 1 condition is sharply below last year in all States. Spring freezes damaged buds and the set of fruit is light. During June the crop made good progress. Low condition was reported for all important varieties.

In the West, larger crops than last year's harvest are indicated for California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Montana. In Idaho, May freezes damaged fruit buds and the condition is reported only 18 percent of normal in comparison with 58 percent on July 1, 1942. In Washington and Oregon, crop prospects are somewhat below a year ago. In Washington, prospects are best for the Winesap variety which apparently is a little below average. The set on Washington Delicious is reported poor. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon the crop is expected to be as large as last year but prospects in the commercial counties of western Oregon are not as favorable as a year ago. In California, June growing conditions were favorable and good prospects of both volume and quality are in evidence in both the Gravenstein area centering around Sebastopol and the main late variety area centering around Watsonville.

PEACHES: Prospects for the United States peach crop declined further during June and production is now indicated to be only 43,042,000 bushels -- 35 percent smaller than the 1942 crop and 22 percent smaller than the 10-year (1932-41) average.

In the 10 early Southern States a total crop of only 5,581,000 bushels is now expected, compared with 19,591,000 bushels produced in 1942 and 15,108,000 bushels, the 10-year (1932-41) average. Indicated production in this group of States is 18 percent less than June 1 estimate.

In New England and New York, peaches are almost a complete failure. The northwest corner of Niagara County, New York is the only important area in that State in which a fair crop is expected. New Jersey prospects continue relatively favorable with the crop indicated to be only a little less than the 10-year average, but about one-fourth less than the large crop of last year. In Pennsylvania, the outlook is for fair crops of early varieties but Elbertas are generally light. In all Central States prospects declined during June except for Indiana and Missouri which remained

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unchanged. Indicated production in Michigan dropped 20 percent during June but is still only slightly below the crop of last year and the 10-year average production.

Production in Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia will be extremely light, but Maryland expects a crop almost three-fourths of average. In the West, production is indicated to be 13 percent above average but 10 percent less than last year. The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 15,251,000 bushels -- 14 percent less than last year but 8 percent above average. California Freestones are placed at 9,667,000 bushels -- 13 percent less than last year but 12 percent more than average.

Colorado expects the largest peach crop of record except for 1940. Harvest should be under way by August 9 and volume shipments by August 15. Utah has prospects for the largest crop since 1928. Washington peaches made good progress during June and a crop only slightly below last year and considerably above average is expected. A light harvest of early varieties should start about August 1 and the Elberta harvest should be under way the last week of August. Oregon peach prospects declined during June because of continued cold, wet weather.

PEARS: Prospective production of pears declined during June with the July 1 condition pointing toward a total United States crop of 23,130,000 bushels. This is 5 percent less than the June 1 forecast, 25 percent less than the 1942 crop of 30,717,000 bushels, and 17 percent less than the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 27,938,000 bushels. A sharp decrease in the 1943 crop was reported for all important producing States except California. In the South Atlantic States conditions continue unfavorable with the crop indicated to be only one-fifth of the 1942 production.

The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 14,767,000 bushels, compared with 15,721,000 bushels in 1942. Production of Bartletts in California is indicated to be 9 percent above the 1942 crop while the Oregon and Washington crops are indicated to be 24 and 27 percent less, respectively. In California, Bartlett pears have made particularly good progress, and are reported to be of good quality. Harvest is expected to begin during the first half of July. Conditions in Oregon continue unfavorable for satisfactory development. Wet June weather brought about further scab spread. There is practically no change in the outlook for the Rouge River Valley crop compared with a month ago, but the Hood River Valley crop made some improvement. A near-failure crop, due to April frosts, is reported from Douglas County, Oregon. In Washington, badly frost-marked fruit is being eliminated by thinning with a total set slightly lighter than expected earlier. Harvest will start about mid-August.

Production of pears other than Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 4,148,000 bushels, compared with 5,033,000 bushels in 1942, and the 10-year average production of 5,255,000 bushels. An increased production over that of 1942 is indicated for California but the Oregon and Washington crops will be smaller.

GRAPES: Grapes are the only important deciduous crop which appear likely to be in good supply in 1943. The prospective production is 2,621,700 tons, compared with 2,402,150 tons in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) production of 2,354,460 tons. The larger prospective production in California more than offsets the smaller tonnage than in 1942 for all important producing areas of the East and Middlewest. Of the indicated production for California, 494,000 tons are wine grapes, 459,000 tons of table varieties, and 1,479,000 tons of raisin types. In 1942, California produced 474,000 tons of wine grapes, 409,000 tons of table varieties and 1,277,000 tons of raisin types. California vineyards are in good condition and vines and berries have made good growth to date. Shipments of Thompson Seedless grapes began moving to market from the early-producing areas of Coachella and Imperial Valleys during June, but the main harvest has not yet started.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Prospective production in the important States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri and Arkansas, is below that of last season and below average.

CITRUS: The condition of all oranges from the 1943 bloom (1943-44 crop) was 76 percent on July 1, the same as a year earlier and 8 points higher than the condition on July 1, 1941. Grapefruit condition was 61 percent compared with 68 percent last year and 52 percent in 1941. The condition of California lemons was 79 percent--3 points higher than in 1942 and 5 points higher than in 1941.

In Florida, general rains the latter part of June relieved drought conditions in the southern part of the State, especially on the West Coast. Citrus prospects should improve immediately in that section. In other areas rainfall has generally been sufficient and the new crop is making good progress. Condition of oranges for the State is 71 percent--2 points below last year. But grapefruit is only 56 percent, which is 13 points below condition a year earlier. Condition of Texas oranges, at 80 percent, was 7 points higher than last year, but grapefruit condition, at 60 percent, was 10 points lower than a year ago. Growing conditions in the Texas citrus areas during June were fairly favorable because of beneficial rains in late May and early June. By the last of June, however, moisture was needed in all parts of the Valley and rust mite infestation was becoming heavy. Prospects for California citrus from the bloom of 1943 are favorable, although a period of heavy shedding occurred in June. This shedding has about stopped in most areas. Condition of California oranges on July 1 was 80 percent--1 point higher than last year. Grapefruit condition was 83 percent--8 points higher than last year. Arizona citrus trees are in excellent condition and are generally holding a heavy set of fruit.

Except for southern California, harvesting of the major citrus fruits from the bloom of 1942 is nearly over. United States orange production for the 1942-43 season is now estimated at 84,702,000 boxes compared with 82,434,000 boxes produced during the 1941-42 season and 82,726,000 in 1940-41. California Valencias, which supply the late spring and summer markets, are estimated at 28,782,000 boxes. Last season California produced 29,505,000 boxes. In Florida, where harvesting of the Valencia crop is about over, production is estimated at 18,100,000 boxes in 1942-43 compared with 12,000,000 boxes in 1941-42. United States grapefruit production is placed at 50,224,000 boxes--25 percent more than was produced in 1941-42 and 17 percent more than in 1940-41. California lemons continue to move to market in heavy volume. Production is estimated at 15,120,000 boxes--29 percent more than last season but 12 percent less than the record crop of 1940-41.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 68,800 tons compared with 77,300 tons in 1942, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 69,040 tons. The California crop is placed at 65,000 tons. Production in 1942 was 72,000 tons. Harvest of California plums started somewhat earlier than last season and 2,297 cars had been shipped through July 3 this season compared with 1,477 cars for the corresponding period last year.

Prospective production of California dried prunes is 191,000 tons--about 12 percent more than the crop of 1942 but 2 percent below average. Growing conditions in California during June were favorable for the development of prunes. In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho total production of prunes for all purposes is placed at 117,800 tons (fresh basis), compared with 113,300 tons in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 146,950 tons. Although prospects improved during June for eastern Washington and Oregon, indicated production in those areas is smaller than last season and is below average, largely because of poor pollination. In western Washington and Oregon, where the crop is grown mostly for canning and drying, prospective production is considerably above that of last year. The prune crop in these areas

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will be harvested generally in September. Indicated production of prunes in Idaho is the lowest of record. The crop in the important producing areas of Ada and Payette counties was severely damaged by mid-May freezes.

APRICOTS, FIGS, AND OLIVES: California apricot production is placed at 89,000 tons, the smallest of record except in 1911 and 1913. Production in 1942 was 204,000 tons. Picking in some of the early areas is complete but the main harvest is now in progress. Indicated production in Washington is 15,400 tons -- 27 percent smaller than the record high crop of last season. Washington apricots made good progress during June. Some fruit was being harvested in the Trinidad section of Grant County on July 1, but general harvest is not expected to begin before the second week in July, reaching a peak movement toward the end of the month. In Utah, indicated production is placed at 7,400 tons. Production in 1942 was 3,100 tons. Condition of California figs on July 1 was 86 percent, compared with 83 percent in 1942 and the 10-year average of 78 percent. Growing conditions have been favorable for California figs and a good crop is in prospect. The July 1 condition of California olives was 53 percent compared with 65 percent on July 1, 1942, and the 10-year average of 58 percent.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, AND FILBERTS: California walnut production is indicated to be 56,000 tons -- 2 percent less than in 1942, but 13 percent more than average. Growing conditions in California during June were favorable for the development of the crop. Condition of Oregon walnuts is 71 percent compared with 69 percent a year ago, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 73 percent. Some blight damage has occurred but losses to date have not been serious. The California almond crop is placed at 16,600 tons compared with the 1942 record crop of 22,000 tons and the 10-year average of 12,590 tons. The almond set is varied but the nuts have made good growth and present prospects point to a crop of good quality. Condition of Oregon filberts is 73 percent compared with 71 percent on July 1, 1942. Present prospects point to a relatively good crop of filberts in that State. Condition of Washington filberts is 63 percent compared with 74 percent on July 1, 1942. Trees are carrying a light nut set and it is probable that total tonnage will not be as large as that of last season.

CHERRIES: Indicated production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is 126,690 tons -- 35 percent below the 1942 crop and 15 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average production. The eastern cherry States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin have much smaller crops than last year, the total for this group of States being only about 44 percent of last year's production. Total cherry production is about the same as last year in Washington and Oregon, materially below last year in California and Idaho, and above last year in Colorado.

The sweet cherry crop is indicated to be 72,790 tons in comparison with 90,960 tons produced in 1942. The California crop of 18,500 tons is about 56 percent of the large 1942 crop. Washington, with 26,100 tons, and Oregon with 19,500 tons, are 1 and 6 percent, respectively, above 1942. In California, harvest is completed. Of the California crop of 18,500 tons, 7,500 tons are Royal Ann and 11,000 are shipping varieties. Rains in Washington, during the third week of June caused some splitting of the early maturing crops on the lower elevations. Shipments were at a peak the first week of July and are expected to continue into the latter part of July. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon, shipping started about July 3. In the eastern States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, the crop is not yielding as well as expected on June 1. Poor pollination was an important factor in reducing production prospects.

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The sour cherry crop is much lighter than was indicated on June 1. In the eastern States, conditions were unfavorable for pollination. Wet, cool weather was general the latter part of May when cherries were in bloom. The New York crop is only 57 percent of the 1942 production. Poor pollination, some leaf spot, and brown rot have greatly reduced earlier prospects. Adequate soil moisture and a late harvest should mean good sizes. In Michigan, frost on May 1 killed the bloom in the southwestern area and the present crop is only one-third of the 1942 production. In Wisconsin, prospects declined sharply in June. The June "drop" was heavier than usual. The sour cherry crop is larger than last year in Utah, Colorado, and Montana; smaller in Oregon and Idaho; and the same as last year in Washington.

POTATOES: A big crop of potatoes is expected this year. The area of 3,363,100 acres for harvest is 24 percent over 1942 and 7 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average. All sections of the country report larger acreages than last year. Of the important late States, Idaho shows an increase of 45 percent, North Dakota 52, Michigan 30, Wisconsin 27, California 26, Minnesota 24, Nebraska 25, Maine 23, New York 16, Colorado 15, and Pennsylvania 12.

Potato production for the United States is placed at 434,942,000 bushels, which is 17 percent more than the 1942 harvest and 20 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average. The indicated yield of 129.3 bushels is below the 1942 yield of 136.9 but above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 116.9.

In most of the 30 late States the July 1 condition and acreage indicate a larger total production than in 1942. Notable exceptions are Minnesota, North Dakota, and Colorado, where the 1942 season was unusually favorable. Production for the 30 late States is estimated at 333,333,000 bushels, which is 46,000,000 bushels, or 16 percent over the 1942 harvest. Idaho conditions point to a harvest about 15,000,000 bushels more than last year, Maine 10,000,000, and Wisconsin about 4,000,000. Of the other important late States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon, and California show from 2 to 3 million bushel increases.

The harvest of potatoes in the 12 early States is nearing completion. Total production in these States is estimated at 66,438,000 bushels, which is a 25 percent increase over the 53,331,000 bushels harvested in 1942. In sharp contrast to the very short supplies of potatoes in the winter and spring months, potatoes are now in plentiful supply.

Production in the 7 Intermediate States, estimated at 35,171,000 bushels, is 14 percent larger than the 1942 harvest of 30,765,000 bushels. Floods caused abandonment of acreage and a reduction in yields on the acreage harvested in Kansas and Missouri and total production in these States is below that of last year. The New Jersey crop of 12,567,000 bushels is 24 percent above the 1942 harvest.

In the Northern States, preparation of ground and potato planting was delayed by wet weather and an unusually large proportion of the acreage was planted in June and early July. Many early plantings were damaged by excessive moisture which caused the seed to rot, resulting in poor stands. In general, the late crop made good progress to July 1 but owing to late planting was not as far advanced as usual. In many areas, a late fall with favorable weather will be needed to mature and harvest the crop on the increased acreage.

In general, insects and diseases were under control and no serious infestation of late blight had been reported up to July 1. High temperatures the last of June are reported to have reduced yield prospects on Long Island. In Aroostook County, Maine, late June rains interfered with cultivation and fields were somewhat more weedy than usual. In Idaho, the crop is making favorable progress. Yield prospects in Colorado are variable with a prospective yield per acre materially lower than the

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high yield of 1942. In the Pacific Coast States, present growing conditions are favorable and good yields are indicated. The indicated yield in Oregon, however, is lower than in 1942, because a large part of the increase in acreage is located in lower yielding areas and because of some damage from late frosts.

SWEETPOTATOES: As a result of greatly expanded acreage and better than average growing conditions to July 1, production of sweetpotatoes in 1943 is indicated at 82,987,000 bushels. This production would be the second largest on record, exceeded only by the 1932 crop of 86,594,000 bushels, and it compares with 65,380,000 bushels for 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 69,291,000 bushels.

July 1 condition reports indicate that 1943 yields will probably be above average in nearly all sweetpotato areas and except in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland will approach the generally excellent yields of last year.

The 1943 acreage of sweetpotatoes is estimated at 923,000 acres, an increase of about 30 percent over the 707,400 acres harvested in 1942 and 11 percent above the 1932-41 average of 832,700 acres.

HEMP: The total acreage planted to hemp in 1943 is estimated at 237,200 acres, over $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the 51,400 acres planted in 1942. The planted acreage of hemp for fiber is estimated at 179,700 acres, that of hemp for seed, at 57,500 acres. In 1942, hemp fiber acreage amounted to 15,600 acres and hemp seed acreage totaled 35,800 acres. Most of the hemp for fiber is in the four States, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Prior to 1943, hemp fiber production was centered in Wisconsin with a few hundred acres grown in Minnesota and Illinois. Hemp seed acreage has been grown almost exclusively in Kentucky in past years, and this State has most of the 1943 acreage for seed.

The large increase in hemp acreage reflects the response of farmers to a hemp fiber program designed to increase output of this fiber in the U. S. Contracts for most of this acreage have been negotiated by War Hemp Industries, Incorporated.

The acreage of hemp fiber for harvest this season is estimated at 174,000 acres as compared with 15,000 acres harvested in 1942. Abandonment is estimated at 3 percent. There was some loss because of floods and heavy rains, with appreciable replanting in some sections of Illinois and Indiana. The acreage of hemp seed for harvest is estimated at 52,400 acres, compared with 29,800 acres last year.

Estimates for 1943 are preliminary and based largely on the records of War Hemp Industries, Incorporated.

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Acreage of 52 Crops, 1929-43 1/

Planted				Planted			
Year	:	or	:	Year	:	or	:
:	:	grown	:	:	:	grown	:
Thousand acres				Thousand acres			
1929	:	363,023	:	1937	:	366,461	:
1930	:	369,541	:	1938	:	356,852	:
1931	:	372,785	:	1939	:	345,906	:
1932	:	377,524	:	1940	:	348,870	:
1933	:	375,422	:	1941	:	348,831	:
1934	:	342,514	:	1942	:	353,856	:
1935	:	364,059	:	1943 2/	:	363,694	:
1936	:	364,012	:		:		:
	:	355,289	:		:	338,476	:
	:	359,884	:		:	338,462	:
	:	355,826	:		:	321,725	:
	:	361,795	:		:	330,249	:
	:	330,839	:		:	334,128	:
	:	294,732	:		:	339,502	:
	:	336,068	:		:	346,742	:
	:	313,840	:		:		:

1/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on page of January issue of "Crops and Markets." 2/ Preliminary.

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PASTURES

Although farm pastures throughout the country as a whole were slow in starting this Spring, they have been developing quite rapidly during the past five or six weeks and on July 1 were, with the exception of last year, in the best condition for the date since 1927. Large areas in the Southwest, the lower Mississippi Valley, and scattered parts of the South, however, have not shared in this general improvement. The national pasture condition figure, reported at 88 percent of normal, was up 4 points from a month earlier but was still 3 points lower than on July 1 last year.

Most improvement during June was shown in the North Central and Northwest States where moisture conditions and warm weather during the latter part of June were generally favorable to the growth of grass. Pastures throughout all the Northern States from the Atlantic to the Pacific were in uniformly good to excellent condition on July 1 and those of the important dairy States - New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa - were in exceptionally fine shape. The large area of poor pastures which centered in South Dakota on June 1 has now almost completely disappeared.

The hot dry weather late in June caused some deterioration of pastures in the mid-Atlantic and Atlantic Seaboard States. Pastures in the lower Mississippi Valley, particularly in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana deteriorated rapidly during June because of a lack of sufficient moisture. Rain was also needed badly in much of the Southwest and pastures were reported to be in poor condition in Arizona, New Mexico, western and south central Texas, southern Colorado, east central Nevada, and all but the extreme northern section of Utah. Ranges were also in poor condition in this general area. Otherwise, however, Western ranges were much improved since June 1 and were in about as good condition as a year ago. With the exception of scattered spots in California, pastures were in good to excellent condition in all of the Pacific Coast region.

Prospects for good grazing from ranges and pastures for the country as a whole during the remainder of the summer appear rather bright at this time.

MILK PRODUCTION

With milk production reaching its peak later in June than usual, with generally favorable weather and pasture growth, and more than the average number of milk cows, the total June production of milk on United States farms reach an all-time monthly high. Estimated at 12.6 billion pounds, the output advanced more than usual from May to June and was 0.4 percent larger than a year earlier and fully 10 percent above the June 1937-41 average. Slight decreases from a year ago in the percentage of cows milked as well as in output per cow were more than offset by the increase in cow numbers. The June production per capita of the total population, however, was slightly lower than in the same month last year, averaging 3.08 pounds per person daily, compared with 3.11 a year ago.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents held up better than usual during June, largely because the seasonal downturn came late this year but also because of the good condition of milk cows and the large amount of feed being obtained from pastures throughout the principal dairy States. Milk production per cow on July 1 showed less than average downturn from June 1 in every major group of States except the South Atlantic. The milk flow in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Western States was between 1 and 2 percent greater than on July 1 last year although these increases were slightly more than offset by decreases in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central groups of States. Milk production per cow was, however, well above the 10-year (1932-41) average for July 1 in all groups, ranging from 5 percent higher in the South Central States to 12 percent in the West.

For the country as a whole, milk production averaged 17.65 pounds per cow on July 1, compared with 17.70 a year earlier and 16.39 pounds for the July 1, 1932-41 average. Of the milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents, 76.3 percent were being milked on July 1, the lowest percentage since 1935 and nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than a year ago.

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POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 5,356,000,000 eggs in June -- 13 percent more than in June last year and 41 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. June egg production was at top levels in all parts of the country except the West where it was the largest since 1931. The aggregate production in the first half of this year was the largest of record for the period and was 14 percent above a year ago and 44 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during June was 15.08 eggs per layer compared with 15.25 eggs last year and 14.30, the 10-year average. A new high peak for the month was set in the North Atlantic and North Central States but the rate in other parts of the country was below last year. Production per layer in the United States for the first half of this year was 84.4 eggs compared with 84.9 eggs during the first half of 1942.

There were 355,197,000 layers on farms during June, an increase of 14 percent from last year and 33 percent above the 10-year average. Since relatively high chicken and egg prices continue with favorable feed price relationships, farmers are keeping their layers. A large increase in the number of young chickens this year indicates another large increase in layers. However, a shortage of poultry feeds, especially animal protein in some areas, may cause liquidation of layers later in the summer.

There were 728,841,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1. This is the largest number of record -- 20 percent above a year ago and 39 percent above the 10-year average. The net increase during June was 51 million birds, about a third more than the number added in June 1941, the former record increase for the month. Peak numbers were reached in all parts of the country. Increases above a year ago were 23 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States; 21 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States; 18 percent in the South Central and 3 percent in the Western States.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JULY 1

(Thousands)

Year	: North Atlantic	: E. North Central	: W. North Central	: South Atlantic	: South Central	: Western	: United States
Av. 1932-41	57,502	118,892	155,872	52,895	99,277	40,572	525,011
1942	65,364	120,999	197,024	58,766	117,597	49,508	609,758
1943	79,455	148,682	237,850	72,458	139,167	51,229	728,841

Numbers of eggs set and chicks hatched during June were the largest in history for the month. There was a heavy farm demand for late chicks and a continued strong demand by commercial broiler producers for chicks of the heavy breeds.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June were the highest for the month since 1920. They averaged 35.2 cents per dozen compared with 27.4 cents a year ago and 16.2 cents, the 10-year (1932-41) average. Chicken prices advanced 0.4 cents a pound during the month ending June 15, contrary to the usual decline. On June 15 they were the highest for the month since 1920 -- 25.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 18.5 cents a year ago and 13.8 cents, the 10-year average. Mid-June prices received for turkeys at 28.6 cents per pound live weight were the highest for the month in 11 years of record compared with 18.6 cents a year ago and 14.5 cents, the 5-year (1937-41) average. The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration at June 15 prices was \$2.08 per 100 pounds, which is 25 percent above a year ago and 73 percent above the 10-year average.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price ratios on June 15 were more favorable than a year ago or than the 10-year average.

PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1942 AND 1943									
State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Potatoes		
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	
Thousand Acres									
Maine	16	17	114	98	4	4	156	192	
N.H.	15	15	15	14			6.8	8.5	
Vt.	70	66	82	74	5	5	11.6	14.2	
Mass.	41	41	16	15			19.0	25.0	
R.I.	8	8	4	3			5.0	6.3	
Conn.	49	50	13	12			15.9	22.1	
N.Y.	696	647	927	658	116	123	195	226	
N.J.	187	185	48	50	10	8	56	71	
Pa.	1,308	1,347	903	876	152	137	167	180	
Ohio	3,327	3,460	1,300	1,300	60	44	90	100	
Ind.	4,017	4,379	1,521	1,533	111	98	49	52	
Ill.	2,050	2,936	3,308	3,536	205	137	36	38	
Mich.	1,645	1,530	1,542	1,280	233	182	180	227	
Wis.	2,430	2,552	2,433	2,680	523	366	158	190	
Minn.	4,825	5,356	4,159	4,409	1,774	1,419	215	262	
Iowa	9,763	10,935	5,336	5,016	214	47	55	57	
Mo.	4,403	4,931	2,540	2,489	297	181	40	42	
N.Dak.	1,235	1,235	2,142	2,249	2,457	2,899	147	187	
S.Dak.	3,169	3,834	2,360	2,502	2,496	2,346	33	54	
Nebr.	7,318	8,416	1,893	2,291	2,341	1,779	76	95	
Kans.	3,254	3,547	1,970	2,009	1,803	1,533	24	27	
Del.	133	133	6	7	8	9	3.9	4.6	
Md.	457	475	41	49	88	82	19.6	22.5	
Va.	1,532	1,345	159	180	84	82	72	73	
W.Va.	417	421	102	107	12	11	34	38	
N.C.	2,309	2,378	353	360	43	43	84	108	
S.C.	1,478	1,522	811	779	13	14	28	35	
Ga.	3,539	3,661	762	701	7	8	27	35	
Fla.	711	747	24	24			28	32.2	
Ky.	2,767	2,878	109	136	180	189	48	53	
Tenn.	2,826	2,883	180	207	133	130	44	64	
Ala.	3,172	3,140	338	281			53	55	
Miss.	2,909	2,851	337	347			27	35	
Ark.	2,108	2,045	338	349	12	12	47	62	
La.	1,424	1,410	125	138			42	59	
Okla.	2,016	2,036	1,618	1,569	787	803	34	50	
Tex.	5,638	5,582	1,897	1,897	549	571	58	75	
Mont.	198	198	580	522	435	557	16	26	
Idaho	53	40	224	213	450	405	136	197	
Wyo.	130	115	136	143	114	131	14	18	
Colo.	1,068	1,025	207	207	876	902	76	90	
N.Mex.	219	219	41	36	35	32	4.0	6.0	
Ariz.	38	37	24	26	98	105	2.7	7.0	
Utah	25	28	48	50	157	163	12.6	18.9	
Nev.	4	4	12	12	24	25	2.3	3.0	
Wash.	33	33	320	298	337	371	40	55	
Oreg.	53	51	425	434	330	338	36	53	
Calif.	78	74	466	485	1,820	1,602	69	88	
U.S.	91,011	93,818	42,662	42,654	19,448	17,893	2,793.4	3444.3	

1/ Includes winter oats and barley in States where grown.

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PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1942 AND 1943 - Continued

	: All spring wheat:		Durum wheat		: Other spring wheat:		Flaxseed	
State	: 1942	: 1943	: 1942	: 1943	: 1942	: 1943	: 1942	: 1943
	Thousand acres							
Maine	2	2	--	--	2	2	--	--
N.Y.	4	3	--	--	4	3	--	--
Pa.	9	10	--	--	9	10	--	--
Ohio	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--
Ind.	6	6	--	--	6	6	--	--
Ill.	10	8	--	--	10	8	18	14
Mich.	10	9	--	--	10	9	8	5
Wis.	41	39	--	--	41	39	9	12
Minn.	983	1,025	56	52	927	973	1,674	1,841
Iowa	16	10	--	--	16	10	240	307
Mo.	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	19
N.Dak.	7,478	8,011	1,742	1,759	5,736	6,252	1,426	2,039
S.Dak.	2,525	2,869	357	289	2,168	2,580	382	665
Nebr.	86	91	--	--	86	91	4	12
Kans.	18	9	--	--	18	9	280	322
Okla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	55
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	38
Mont.	1,952	2,538	--	--	1,952	2,538	362	615
Idaho	267	334	--	--	267	334	2	3
Wyo.	76	98	--	--	76	98	--	4
Colo.	193	174	--	--	193	174	--	--
N.Mex.	22	24	--	--	22	24	--	--
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	23
Utah	62	65	--	--	62	65	--	--
Nev.	13	15	--	--	13	15	--	--
Wash.	320	1,056	--	--	320	1,056	2	2
Oreg.	100	280	--	--	100	280	2	5
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	--	207	308
U.S.	14,194	16,677	2,155	2,100	12,039	14,577	4,691	6,289

	: Beans, dry edible:		Peas, dry field:		Sugar beets		: Rice	
State	: 1942	: 1943	: 1942	: 1943	: 1942	: 1943	: 1942	: 1943
	Thousand acres							
Maine	9	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	158	142	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	51	22	--	--
Mich.	633	791	4	4	138	63	--	--
Wis.	3	7	7	8	--	--	--	--
Minn.	5	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Dak.	--	3	--	9	--	--	--	--
S.Dak.	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	38	101	--	--	83	53	--	--
Kans.	1	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ark.	--	--	--	--	--	--	268	273
La.	--	--	--	--	--	--	638	644
Tex.	--	20	--	--	--	--	392	400
Mont.	26	66	40	56	80	62	--	--
Idaho	141	157	127	190	82	49	--	--
Wyo.	80	115	--	2	49	27	--	--
Colo.	350	584	46	51	195	141	--	--
N.Mex.	275	300	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	14	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	6	10	--	--	48	35	--	--
Wash.	5	5	252	363	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	3	4	25	45	--	--	--	--
Calif.	386	452	--	--	1/2/183	2/88	207	221
Other States	--	--	--	--	136	96	--	--
U.S.	2,135	2,807	501	728	1,045	636	1,505	1,538

1/ Revised from April 9, 1943 report. 2/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indicated			Indicated	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:		Average:				
	1932-41:	1942:	1943	1932-41:	1942:	1943	1932-41:	1942:	1943
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	273	277	249	22.3	27.0	19.0	6,160	7,479	4,731
N.J.	56	50	48	22.0	23.5	22.0	1,228	1,175	1,056
Pa.	947	797	781	19.2	19.0	18.5	18,262	15,143	14,448
Ohio	2,071	1,723	1,551	20.2	21.0	17.0	41,783	36,183	26,367
Ind.	1,681	1,102	992	17.4	12.5	16.5	29,050	13,775	16,368
Ill.	1,958	971	1,010	18.1	13.0	17.0	35,291	12,623	17,170
Mich.	818	672	625	20.4	22.5	20.0	16,588	15,120	12,500
Wis.	39	38	32	16.8	21.5	20.0	659	817	640
Minn.	176	160	136	17.7	22.5	18.0	3,143	3,600	2,448
Iowa	359	195	140	17.5	23.0	20.5	6,375	4,485	2,870
Mo.	1,943	695	904	14.2	13.0	14.0	27,555	9,035	12,656
S.Dak.	120	188	166	10.9	20.0	12.5	1,387	3,760	2,075
Nebr.	2,718	2,865	2,865	12.9	24.0	18.5	35,078	68,760	53,002
Kans.	10,133	10,598	10,386	11.5	19.5	14.5	117,969	206,661	150,597
Del.	77	60	56	17.3	21.5	19.5	1,325	1,290	1,092
Md.	408	307	282	18.6	19.5	18.0	7,566	5,986	5,076
Va.	580	470	451	13.8	16.0	14.0	7,961	7,520	6,314
W.Va.	135	94	78	14.4	15.5	14.5	1,946	1,457	1,131
N.C.	473	517	476	11.8	15.5	12.5	5,551	8,014	5,950
S.C.	174	307	270	10.2	11.0	11.5	1,833	3,377	3,105
Ga.	169	241	205	9.4	10.5	11.0	1,584	2,530	2,255
Ky.	412	371	306	13.8	14.0	13.0	5,805	5,194	3,978
Tenn.	415	361	343	11.4	14.5	13.5	4,700	5,234	4,630
Ala.	6	13	13	10.6	13.0	11.5	67	169	150
Miss.	---	7	8	---	23.0	28.0	---	161	224
Ark.	60	22	18	9.2	11.0	11.0	544	242	198
Okla.	4,068	3,477	3,373	11.5	16.5	9.5	47,441	57,370	32,044
Tex.	2,897	2,875	3,159	8.9	16.5	10.5	26,434	47,438	33,170
Mont.	843	1,362	899	15.1	25.5	18.0	13,549	34,731	16,182
Idaho	620	535	473	22.4	24.0	23.0	13,986	12,840	10,879
Wyo.	90	132	119	11.6	24.0	16.0	1,123	3,168	1,904
Colo.	640	1,106	1,172	12.1	22.6	21.0	8,356	24,996	24,612
N.Mex.	195	257	228	8.7	17.5	8.0	1,741	4,498	1,824
Ariz.	41	23	22	21.7	25.0	23.5	908	575	517
Utah	177	167	162	17.6	18.5	19.0	3,168	3,090	3,078
Nev.	3	4	4	27.0	30.0	30.0	91	120	120
Wash.	1,063	1,465	947	25.1	32.0	25.0	27,192	46,880	23,675
Oreg.	595	626	438	20.4	28.5	25.0	12,274	17,841	10,950
Calif.	793	536	472	18.1	18.5	19.5	14,471	9,916	9,204
U. S.	38,229	35,666	33,859	14.3	19.7	15.3	550,181	703,253	519,190

mbp

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1942	dated	Average:	1942	cated	
	:1932-41:	1942	1943	:1932-41:	1943	:1932-41:		1943	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	5	2	2	19.6	20.0	20.0	92	40	40
N.Y.	6	4	3	17.5	20.0	15.5	104	80	46
Pa.	11	9	10	17.6	17.5	18.0	190	158	180
Ohio	5	1	1	18.4	22.0	17.0	90	22	17
Ind.	8	6	6	15.0	15.0	15.0	122	90	90
Ill.	39	10	8	16.2	19.5	20.0	604	195	160
Mich.	17	9	8	17.0	22.5	19.0	282	202	152
Wis.	68	40	37	16.0	22.5	20.0	1,066	900	740
Minn.	1,444	897	942	12.9	20.5	15.5	18,880	18,388	14,601
Iowa	32	16	10	13.4	16.5	16.0	419	264	160
N.Dak.	5,367	5,609	6,058	9.0	20.0	17.0	50,658	112,180	102,986
S.Dak.	1,701	2,100	2,394	7.7	17.0	11.5	15,045	35,700	27,531
Nebr.	253	82	85	7.6	14.0	13.0	1,800	1,148	1,105
Kans.	13	12	6	7.1	9.5	7.0	99	114	42
Mont.	2,515	1,905	2,476	10.4	20.5	18.5	27,083	39,052	45,806
Idaho	402	260	325	27.1	30.5	30.0	10,880	7,930	9,750
Wyo.	110	70	84	12.1	16.0	14.5	1,331	1,120	1,218
Colo.	283	163	152	13.2	17.5	15.5	3,705	2,852	2,356
N.Mex.	22	21	22	12.9	15.0	12.5	276	315	275
Utah	74	60	63	28.5	32.0	31.0	2,110	1,920	1,953
Nev.	13	13	15	25.0	28.0	26.0	328	364	390
Wash.	1,079	312	1,024	18.4	26.5	23.0	19,777	8,268	23,552
Oreg.	312	88	258	20.1	24.0	23.0	6,267	2,112	5,934
U.S.	13,781	11,689	13,989	11.7	20.0	17.1	161,240	233,414	239,084

DURUM WHEAT									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1942	cated	Average:	1942	cated	
	:1932-41:	1942	1943	:1932-41:	1943	:1932-41:		1943	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	86	55	51	13.3	21.5	15.0	1,137	1,182	765
N.Dak.	2,024	1,712	1,712	10.1	22.0	16.5	21,217	37,664	28,248
S.Dak.	450	342	272	8.7	17.0	13.0	4,637	5,814	3,536
3 States	2,561	2,109	2,035	10.1	21.2	16.0	26,992	44,660	32,549

WHEAT (Production by classes) for the United States						
Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter &	Total
					Spring)	
Thousand bushels						
Avg.						
1932-41	295,609	200,127	124,955	27,996	89,726	738,412
1942	482,791	160,285	215,321	45,505	77,425	981,327
1943 2/	339,351	138,470	201,893	33,459	77,650	790,823

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1943.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 9, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1942	dated	Average:	1942	cated	
	1932-41:	1942	1943	1932-41:	1943	1932-41:		1943	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	14	16	17	39.4	42.0	40.0	561	672	680
N.H.	16	15	15	40.7	42.0	41.0	631	630	615
Vt.	73	70	66	37.9	40.0	36.0	2,766	2,800	2,376
Mass.	40	41	41	40.6	44.0	43.0	1,628	1,804	1,763
R.I.	9	8	8	37.5	41.0	36.0	330	328	288
Conn.	50	49	50	38.9	42.0	41.0	1,951	2,058	2,050
N.Y.	673	690	642	34.4	40.0	34.5	23,177	27,600	22,149
N.J.	190	186	184	38.0	45.0	42.0	7,233	8,370	7,728
Pa.	1,333	1,295	1,334	40.6	43.0	39.5	54,088	55,685	52,693
Ohio	3,527	3,317	3,450	40.4	56.0	41.0	142,091	185,752	141,450
Ind.	4,288	4,013	4,357	37.6	54.0	42.0	160,668	216,702	182,944
Ill.	8,477	7,953	8,748	39.2	54.5	43.0	331,509	433,438	376,164
Mich.	1,565	1,621	1,508	32.6	43.0	32.0	51,199	69,703	48,256
Wis.	2,339	2,408	2,528	34.4	43.0	39.5	80,312	103,544	99,856
Minn.	4,608	4,763	5,287	33.4	43.5	37.0	153,017	207,190	195,619
Iowa	10,228	9,704	10,868	40.8	61.5	46.0	415,311	596,796	499,928
Mo.	4,733	4,138	4,510	22.6	35.5	23.5	105,681	146,899	105,985
N.Dak.	1,172	1,160	1,137	15.8	25.0	16.0	18,356	29,000	18,192
S.Dak.	3,214	3,081	3,512	12.5	33.5	18.0	40,642	103,214	63,216
Nebr.	7,829	7,245	8,187	14.5	33.5	24.0	119,177	242,708	196,488
Kans.	3,788	3,160	3,255	13.2	28.5	18.0	49,683	90,060	58,590
Del.	142	132	132	28.3	31.0	29.0	4,016	4,092	3,828
Md.	500	454	472	33.2	36.0	35.5	16,601	16,344	16,756
Va.	1,412	1,318	1,331	24.0	27.0	27.0	33,718	35,586	35,937
W.Va.	478	413	417	26.7	34.0	30.0	12,700	14,042	12,510
N.C.	2,404	2,296	2,365	18.9	20.5	21.0	45,496	47,068	49,665
S.C.	1,722	1,471	1,515	13.3	14.5	15.0	22,898	21,330	22,725
Ga.	4,282	3,560	3,631	10.0	11.0	11.0	42,876	39,160	39,941
Fla.	740	706	741	9.4	10.5	10.5	6,944	7,413	7,780
Ky.	2,722	2,740	2,850	23.7	30.0	26.0	64,179	82,200	74,100
Tenn.	2,807	2,812	2,868	22.8	27.0	24.5	63,829	75,924	70,266
Ala.	3,447	3,140	3,109	12.6	14.0	14.5	43,597	43,960	45,080
Miss.	2,884	2,894	2,807	14.7	17.0	15.5	42,365	49,198	43,508
Ark.	2,220	2,062	1,959	15.6	18.0	17.0	34,406	37,116	33,303
La.	1,561	1,395	1,381	14.5	17.5	15.5	22,618	24,412	21,406
Okla.	2,050	1,926	1,926	14.5	18.5	17.0	29,501	35,631	32,742
Tex.	4,993	5,418	5,418	15.6	14.5	17.0	77,609	78,561	92,106
Mont.	156	190	190	11.8	20.0	16.5	1,895	3,800	3,135
Idaho	43	52	39	40.0	47.0	40.0	1,718	2,444	1,560
Wyo.	180	122	106	10.2	16.5	13.0	1,834	2,013	1,378
Colo.	1,173	1,018	926	9.7	18.8	14.0	11,199	19,138	12,964
N.Mex.	190	205	187	13.4	18.5	13.5	2,543	3,792	2,524
Ariz.	36	36	35	12.5	11.0	11.0	447	396	385
Utah	24	24	27	24.3	33.0	25.0	588	792	675
Nev.	2	4	4	29.4	30.0	29.0	74	120	116
Wash.	35	33	33	33.7	41.0	36.0	1,182	1,353	1,188
Oreg.	64	52	50	30.4	33.5	32.0	1,946	1,742	1,600
Calif.	78	78	74	31.8	33.0	31.0	2,476	2,574	2,294
U.S.	94,511	89,484	94,297	24.9	35.5	28.7	2,349,267	3,175,154	2,706,552

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

State	Corn for Grain			Oats			Old Wheat		
	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	1943
	1932-41:	1942	1943	1932-41:	1942	1943	1932-41:	1942	1943
	Thous. bushels			Thous. bushels			Thous. bushels		
Me.	9	15	11	779	879	884	11	4	7
N.H.	24	15	19	51	48	49	--	--	--
Vt.	41	19	20	232	150	353	--	--	--
Mass.	66	49	62	21	29	10	--	--	--
R.I.	13	10	6	6	5	3	--	--	--
Conn.	97	84	68	16	16	7	--	--	--
N.Y.	887	1,231	1,789	3,896	4,360	7,691	802	997	1,361
N.J.	1,420	1,679	2,142	250	228	232	87	109	106
Pa.	8,704	8,872	9,725	4,084	4,533	3,641	1,569	1,605	1,683
Ohio	26,820	35,089	48,624	5,611	7,192	8,810	3,538	4,653	2,896
Ind.	35,017	44,413	60,338	4,837	7,329	7,480	2,162	2,427	1,248
Ill.	109,505	138,216	137,891	17,498	21,485	16,958	1,857	2,746	1,025
Mich.	7,354	7,234	17,909	7,050	7,803	14,156	2,605	3,094	2,911
Wis.	5,868	7,995	12,395	10,854	11,350	16,092	328	490	635
Minn.	30,514	53,802	42,446	25,190	20,883	33,738	3,671	6,433	6,488
Iowa	150,864	232,890	243,796	32,193	31,806	36,258	862	632	1,425
Mo.	25,366	29,813	32,896	5,221	8,470	7,726	1,829	1,443	1,265
N.Dak.	606	2,140	1,667	7,177	18,496	23,976	8,543	47,784	41,956
S.Dak.	9,269	19,335	26,786	8,964	13,728	23,504	3,819	13,436	14,940
Nebr.	36,858	61,132	67,511	7,008	10,313	8,742	5,469	8,331	19,574
Kans.	10,037	12,769	19,056	4,278	4,663	4,623	10,658	20,800	37,220
Del.	860	1,045	1,071	3	7	7	40	27	26
Md.	3,560	2,940	2,900	140	123	133	249	254	180
Va.	6,059	5,903	5,568	226	210	386	513	460	827
W.Va.	2,006	2,008	2,266	259	302	333	231	195	248
N.O.	9,075	12,350	8,674	451	524	680	378	441	681
S.C.	4,464	4,122	3,542	494	371	404	49	79	84
Ga.	7,314	8,165	5,966	457	526	254	88	110	101
Fla.	675	544	698	2	0	0	--	--	--
Ky.	12,326	15,726	15,299	151	262	167	179	214	338
Tenn.	11,434	13,607	11,735	114	186	109	184	162	183
Ala.	7,256	10,060	5,595	95	330	432	3	5	14
Miss.	5,920	8,087	5,735	108	711	315	--	15	3
Ark.	5,060	5,599	4,320	279	595	514	26	14	13
La.	1,925	1,959	1,914	56	278	158	--	--	--
Okla.	3,223	2,401	3,397	3,016	2,072	2,633	3,112	4,375	5,450
Tex.	8,190	6,091	5,252	5,427	3,608	2,018	906	272	5,218
Mont.	76	227	247	1,681	3,781	6,502	5,827	23,201	24,348
Idaho	206	321	337	718	1,062	1,422	2,352	4,456	4,154
Wyo.	110	127	151	450	891	769	317	1,249	1,758
Colo.	1,120	2,290	2,001	679	996	847	1,182	5,508	4,734
N.Mex.	307	678	490	52	73	55	171	219	385
Ariz.	75	94	66	10	10	13	11	6	12
Utah	11	2	15	113	132	278	488	914	701
Nev.	1	3	2	10	46	32	26	49	58
Wash.	36	37	58	768	837	1,714	1,036	3,669	3,585
Oreg.	106	159	121	949	699	1,308	704	2,589	1,896
Calif.	18	16	15	52	0	28	101	233	297
U.S.	550,754	761,363	812,692	161,981	192,398	236,444	65,981	163,700	190,034

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1943

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1942	cated	Average:	1942	cated	
	:1932-41:	1942	1943	:1932-41:	1943	:1932-41:		1943	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	112	103	89	37.1	39.0	38.0	4,171	4,017	3,382
N.H.	7	7	7	38.0	39.0	39.0	280	273	273
Vt.	55	53	48	31.5	37.0	31.0	1,729	1,961	1,488
Mass.	6	6	6	33.1	33.0	33.0	182	198	198
R. I.	2	1	1	31.0	34.0	32.0	50	34	32
Conn.	5	4	4	30.8	34.0	32.0	153	136	128
N.Y.	829	880	598	28.7	38.0	21.0	23,801	33,440	12,558
N.J.	45	43	43	29.9	30.0	31.0	1,356	1,290	1,333
Pa.	894	867	841	28.9	30.0	29.0	25,744	26,010	24,389
Ohio	1,258	1,264	1,251	32.4	41.0	35.5	40,067	51,824	44,410
Ind.	1,416	1,444	1,452	28.4	37.0	33.5	39,632	53,428	48,642
Ill.	3,588	3,533	3,392	32.8	40.0	38.0	118,010	141,320	128,896
Mich.	1,308	1,498	1,198	31.0	45.0	27.5	40,642	67,410	32,945
Wis.	2,413	2,339	2,620	31.3	43.0	43.0	75,418	100,577	112,660
Minn.	4,187	4,082	4,327	31.7	43.5	37.0	134,072	177,567	160,099
Iowa	5,650	5,165	4,855	31.8	39.0	40.0	181,024	201,435	194,200
Mo.	1,679	2,201	2,157	22.6	27.0	27.0	38,452	59,427	58,239
N. Dak.	1,473	2,025	2,126	20.4	37.0	32.5	32,028	74,925	69,095
S. Dak.	1,519	2,260	2,327	22.5	40.0	31.5	39,268	90,400	73,300
Nebr.	1,768	1,766	2,119	20.6	33.0	30.0	38,715	58,278	63,570
Kans.	1,486	1,813	1,868	23.5	25.5	26.5	35,093	46,232	49,502
Del.	3	4	5	29.0	33.0	28.0	75	132	140
Md.	38	37	44	28.8	30.0	29.0	1,085	1,110	1,276
Va.	102	130	150	21.2	27.0	25.5	2,143	3,510	3,825
W. Va.	86	77	82	21.1	24.0	23.0	1,786	1,848	1,886
N. C.	232	272	277	22.0	25.0	22.5	5,126	6,800	6,232
S. C.	473	641	660	21.0	21.0	22.0	9,984	13,461	14,520
Ga.	413	564	519	18.6	18.0	19.5	7,762	10,152	10,120
Fla.	9	12	11	13.4	14.0	15.0	123	168	165
Ky.	85	80	100	17.3	22.0	20.0	1,436	1,760	2,000
Tenn.	91	135	155	17.5	23.0	22.0	1,599	3,105	3,410
Ala.	112	240	204	18.3	20.0	20.5	2,093	4,800	4,182
Miss.	105	300	300	26.0	30.0	29.0	3,212	9,000	8,700
Ark.	199	304	268	21.2	26.0	25.0	4,373	7,904	6,700
La.	52	105	121	26.2	30.0	30.0	1,459	3,150	3,630
Okla.	1,368	1,260	1,222	19.5	19.0	18.0	26,838	23,940	21,996
Tex.	1,530	590	826	23.6	19.0	19.0	36,472	11,210	15,694
Mont.	300	521	469	25.9	39.0	35.0	8,028	20,319	16,415
Idaho	157	195	176	37.2	40.5	39.5	5,843	7,898	6,952
Wyo.	109	122	121	26.4	30.0	29.0	2,865	3,660	3,509
Colo.	154	181	172	27.5	31.2	29.0	4,253	5,647	4,988
N. Mex.	26	33	27	23.7	28.0	21.0	608	924	567
Ariz.	8	8	7	27.6	31.5	30.0	233	252	210
Utah	38	42	43	37.4	39.0	38.0	1,414	1,638	1,634
Nev.	4	8	8	36.6	40.0	38.0	145	320	304
Wash.	167	210	189	45.6	48.0	47.0	7,626	10,080	8,883
Oreg.	287	296	290	29.8	34.0	33.0	8,573	10,064	9,570
Calif.	131	178	169	28.2	32.0	32.0	3,745	5,696	5,408
U.S.	35,979	37,899	37,944	28.1	35.9	32.7	1,018,783	1,358,730	1,242,255

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1942	cated	Average:	1942	cated	
	1932-41:	1942	1943	1932-41:	1943	1932-41:	1943	1943	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	4	4	27.8	28.0	27.0	122	112	108
Vt.	5	5	5	27.1	30.0	28.0	139	150	140
N.Y.	147	110	116	24.4	30.0	21.0	3,554	3,300	2,436
N.J.	3	9	7	26.2	30.0	26.0	84	270	182
Pa.	86	149	134	28.2	27.5	26.5	2,412	4,098	3,551
Ohio	52	56	42	23.3	25.5	23.5	720	1,428	987
Ind.	33	94	81	21.4	24.0	20.0	740	2,253	1,620
Ill.	165	154	102	25.6	22.5	23.5	4,096	3,465	2,397
Mich.	209	221	170	24.8	33.0	20.0	5,127	7,293	3,400
Wis.	763	489	342	28.1	32.0	32.0	21,174	15,648	10,944
Minn.	1,918	1,706	1,365	23.0	29.5	26.0	44,664	50,327	35,490
Iowa	459	205	45	24.0	23.5	30.5	10,921	4,818	1,372
Mo.	104	170	141	18.6	17.0	20.5	2,085	2,890	2,890
N.Dak.	1,527	2,326	2,745	15.7	29.0	25.0	25,480	67,454	68,625
S.Dak.	1,314	2,328	2,142	16.0	25.5	21.0	23,950	59,364	44,982
Nebr.	888	2,068	1,510	16.5	18.5	18.0	16,171	38,258	27,180
Kans.	544	1,273	1,095	13.1	13.5	14.0	8,136	17,186	15,330
Del.	1/2	7	81	30.2	32.0	31.0	1/75	224	248
Md.	47	86	80	28.8	27.5	26.0	1,342	2,365	2,080
Va.	55	80	75	24.8	26.5	25.0	1,368	2,120	1,725
W.Va.	7	12	11	24.6	26.0	23.5	172	312	258
N.C.	14	42	38	19.9	23.0	20.0	280	966	760
S.C.	4	12	13	16.9	16.5	19.0	79	198	247
Ga.	-	7	8	-	16.0	17.0	-	112	136
Ky.	34	135	101	22.4	23.0	21.0	795	3,105	2,121
Tenn.	42	110	110	18.2	20.0	18.0	796	2,200	1,980
Ark.	1/8	11	81	15.5	16.0	15.0	1/120	176	120
Okla.	230	625	500	15.2	17.0	9.5	3,778	10,625	4,750
Tex.	175	292	263	16.0	16.5	14.0	3,009	4,818	3,682
Mont.	139	411	514	21.6	30.0	29.0	3,115	12,330	14,906
Idaho	169	420	378	33.9	34.0	34.0	5,811	14,280	12,852
Wyo.	68	100	118	24.1	26.5	28.0	1,677	2,650	3,304
Colo.	427	673	767	20.4	23.5	22.0	8,859	15,216	16,874
N.Mex.	11	29	26	22.1	28.0	20.0	245	812	520
Ariz.	30	58	52	31.6	32.0	31.0	952	1,856	1,612
Utah	71	147	156	40.7	38.0	43.0	2,975	5,586	6,708
Nev.	11	23	24	36.2	36.0	37.0	384	828	888
Wash.	79	314	251	33.0	40.0	37.0	2,612	12,560	9,287
Oreg.	138	310	260	28.4	32.5	32.0	3,917	10,075	8,320
Calif.	1,161	1,511	1,299	27.0	29.0	30.0	31,459	43,819	38,970
U.S.	11,120	16,782	15,106	21.4	25.4	23.4	243,373	426,150	353,982

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Average			Average		
	For			1942			1942		
	1932-41			1932-41			1932-41		
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21	22	17	16.5	18.5	15.5	349	407	264
N.J.	20	15	14	16.9	18.5	18.0	342	278	252
Pa.	84	58	48	14.1	14.5	14.5	1,171	841	686
Ohio	65	97	86	15.2	17.0	15.0	993	1,649	1,290
Ind.	127	144	130	12.3	13.5	13.0	1,569	1,944	1,620
Ill.	83	49	52	12.3	11.0	12.5	1,028	539	650
Mich.	129	80	64	12.3	14.5	13.0	1,562	1,160	832
Wis.	242	135	109	11.2	12.0	12.5	2,766	1,620	1,362
Minn.	394	323	123	13.3	15.0	14.5	5,451	3,345	1,784
Iowa	78	23	11	14.6	16.0	16.0	1,224	368	176
Mo.	38	45	55	10.9	11.0	11.5	422	495	622
N.Dak.	720	919	460	9.9	17.5	11.5	7,806	16,082	5,290
S.Dak.	461	816	522	10.5	17.0	11.5	5,630	13,872	6,003
Nebr.	304	439	421	9.5	13.5	11.5	3,079	5,926	4,342
Kans.	54	117	122	10.5	11.0	11.0	580	1,287	1,342
Del.	8	11	11	12.4	14.0	14.0	104	154	154
Md.	17	21	22	13.4	14.0	14.0	231	294	308
Va.	48	45	39	11.3	13.0	13.0	538	585	507
W.Va.	8	5	4	11.3	12.5	11.5	96	62	46
N.C.	60	48	39	8.3	9.5	9.0	495	456	351
S.C.	15	29	32	8.4	8.5	8.5	124	246	272
Ga.	21	20	23	6.5	7.0	8.0	140	140	184
Ky.	15	20	20	11.1	12.5	12.5	167	250	250
Tenn.	36	42	34	8.4	9.5	9.5	311	399	323
Okla.	55	125	114	8.2	9.5	6.5	496	1,188	741
Tex.	8	20	33	9.6	12.0	7.0	81	240	231
Mont.	39	48	35	10.3	15.0	14.0	421	720	480
Idaho	6	7	8	13.0	16.0	15.0	81	112	120
Wyo.	20	19	17	7.2	10.0	9.0	151	190	153
Colo.	42	100	120	7.6	12.5	11.0	345	1,250	1,320
N.Mex.	1/ 4	15	19	1/ 9.9	12.5	8.5	1/ 51	188	162
Utah	2	8	6	8.8	11.0	9.0	24	88	54
Wash.	21	32	31	9.7	13.0	11.0	203	416	341
Oreg.	35	30	25	12.8	14.0	13.5	453	420	358
Calif.	9	10	9	12.4	13.0	12.5	113	130	112
U.S.	3,293	3,837	2,875	11.4	14.9	11.7	38,589	57,341	33,562

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

Ark.	170	265	270	50.5	51.0	52.0	8,635	13,515	14,040
La.	462	636	631	41.0	40.5	39.0	18,965	25,758	24,609
Tex.	225	369	396	50.5	42.0	52.0	11,324	15,498	20,592
Calif.	121	207	221	69.9	56.0	57.0	8,409	11,592	12,597
U.S.	978	1,477	1,518	48.4	44.9	47.3	47,334	66,363	71,838

mjd

SORGHUMS 1/									
Acreage									
Planted									
Harvested									
For									
State	Average	1942	1943	Average	1942	1943	harvest,	1943	
	1932-41			1932-41					
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Thous. acres		
Ind.	2/ 7	28	19	2/ 7	27	19			
Ill.	21	34	15	21	33	15			
Wis.	2/ 9	9	4	2/ 9	9	4			
Minn.	33	34	21	33	31	19			
Iowa	74	74	45	73	71	43			
Mo.	357	346	323	351	337	314			
N.Dak.	87	104	84	81	95	76			
S.Dak.	663	1,002	809	597	867	726			
Nebr.	935	830	730	865	775	694			
Kans.	3,164	3,186	3,467	2,647	2,886	3,113			
Va.	4	3	3	4	3	3			
N.C.	19	15	11	19	15	11			
S.C.	21	19	18	21	19	18			
Ga.	45	37	45	45	37	45			
Ky.	42	32	32	42	31	31			
Tenn.	57	46	51	57	45	50			
Ala.	37	32	27	37	31	27			
Miss.	37	32	34	37	32	34			
Ark.	140	89	111	133	87	109			
La.	13	9	10	13	9	10			
Okla.	2,093	1,965	2,478	1,859	1,855	2,548			
Tex.	5,953	6,512	7,461	5,544	6,195	7,195			
Mont.	9	8	7	8	8	7			
Wyo.	19	20	17	16	19	16			
Colo.	804	720	662	551	619	557			
N.Mex.	480	506	535	399	480	492			
Ariz.	42	50	69	41	48	67			
Calif.	128	147	132	128	147	132			
U.S.	15,291	15,889	17,220	13,637	14,811	16,175			
1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses except sirup. 2/ Short-time average.									

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/									
Acreage									
Yield per acre									
Production									
Indi-									
Indi-									
State	Average	harvest,	Average:	1942	cated	Average:	1942	cated	
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1943	1932-41	1943	1943	
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Mich.	10	4	3	732	930	700	67	37	21
Wis.	12	7	8	747	750	750	87	52	60
N.Dak.	--	--	9	--	--	900	--	--	81
Mont.	24	40	56	1,052	1,230	1,200	252	492	672
Idaho	69	124	186	1,119	1,250	1,200	774	1,550	2,232
Wyo.	--	--	2	--	--	1,000	--	--	20
Colo.	17	27	31	768	1,000	750	129	270	232
Wash.	103	247	356	1,208	1,700	1,600	1,268	4,199	5,696
Oreg.	3/4	25	45	3/1,142	2,238	1,500	3/ 49	560	675
9 States	238	474	696	1,098	1,510	1,392	2,617	7,160	9,689
1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.									
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.									

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Indi-			Indi-		
	Average:	For	harvest:	Average:	cated	Average:	cated		
	: 1932-41:	1942	: 1943	: 1932-41:	1942	: 1943	: 1932-41:	1942	: 1943
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	910	910	904	0.86	0.98	0.95	780	894	859
N.H.	351	342	344	1.04	1.24	1.20	365	425	413
Vt.	899	875	869	1.15	1.33	1.30	1,037	1,161	1,130
Mass.	347	352	358	1.37	1.62	1.55	475	572	555
R.I.	37	35	35	1.30	1.40	1.35	48	49	47
Conn.	288	279	281	1.38	1.58	1.55	395	441	436
N.Y.	3,944	3,836	3,917	1.25	1.54	1.50	4,908	5,920	5,876
N.J.	225	236	242	1.54	1.61	1.75	346	379	424
Pa.	2,364	2,233	2,243	1.25	1.48	1.55	2,945	3,303	3,477
Ohio	2,522	2,322	2,447	1.26	1.58	1.50	3,151	3,659	3,670
Ind.	1,931	1,872	1,899	1.22	1.50	1.35	2,348	2,809	2,564
Ill.	2,744	2,671	2,630	1.26	1.48	1.35	3,450	3,942	3,550
Mich.	2,585	2,580	2,725	1.27	1.52	1.50	3,279	3,926	4,088
Wis.	3,395	3,852	3,860	1.48	1.95	1.95	5,109	7,513	7,527
Minn.	2,816	2,995	3,007	1.41	1.83	1.80	4,004	5,473	5,413
Iowa	3,295	3,583	3,194	1.40	1.87	1.60	4,620	6,709	5,110
Mo.	2,770	3,279	3,155	.96	1.33	1.20	2,662	4,349	3,786
N.Dak.	1,185	876	848	.99	1.51	1.40	1,153	1,327	1,187
S.Dak.	890	637	631	.89	1.57	1.20	782	1,003	757
Nebr.	1,280	1,022	937	1.28	1.87	1.55	1,636	1,907	1,452
Kans.	905	988	971	1.39	2.08	1.60	1,243	2,059	1,554
Del.	65	66	69	1.32	1.32	1.35	86	87	93
Md.	394	413	430	1.26	1.34	1.40	498	553	602
Va.	1,077	1,282	1,414	1.03	1.16	1.20	1,127	1,489	1,697
W.Va.	672	748	790	1.04	1.26	1.30	704	946	1,027
N.C.	1,006	1,144	1,238	.87	1.03	1.00	886	1,184	1,238
S.C.	563	740	741	.71	.73	.75	398	543	556
Ga.	1,025	1,640	1,605	.55	.49	.55	566	809	883
Fla.	98	144	143	.53	.52	.55	52	75	79
Ky.	1,387	1,594	1,727	1.10	1.35	1.30	1,552	2,150	2,245
Tenn.	1,789	1,974	2,035	1.02	1.18	1.15	1,833	2,339	2,340
Ala.	823	1,204	1,176	.75	.66	.75	619	796	882
Miss.	722	925	893	1.18	1.16	1.15	860	1,073	1,027
Ark.	937	1,330	1,257	1.03	1.12	1.05	980	1,488	1,320
La.	286	317	338	1.18	1.24	1.10	339	393	372
Okla.	691	1,009	1,133	1.23	1.39	1.25	858	1,406	1,416
Tex.	960	1,558	1,487	.99	.92	1.00	961	1,441	1,487
Mont.	1,308	1,250	1,204	1.25	1.59	1.50	1,615	1,993	1,806
Idaho	1,028	1,001	1,012	2.15	2.14	2.05	2,206	2,141	2,075
Wyo.	603	535	521	1.30	1.44	1.35	783	773	703
Colo.	1,048	1,022	982	1.57	1.80	1.70	1,648	1,840	1,669
N.Mex.	155	195	190	2.07	2.22	2.10	323	432	399
Ariz.	216	250	286	2.40	2.44	2.35	518	610	672
Utah	497	508	494	2.00	2.13	1.88	996	1,082	929
Nev.	182	190	192	1.99	2.19	1.93	364	417	371
Wash.	909	908	949	1.83	2.10	1.90	1,664	1,906	1,803
Oreg.	885	841	873	1.80	1.93	1.90	1,595	1,619	1,659
Calif.	1,639	1,648	1,813	2.76	2.94	2.90	4,512	4,840	5,258
U.S.	56,649	60,211	60,489	1.29	1.53	1.46	73,277	92,245	88,483

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WILD HAY

PASTURE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		Condition July 1		
	Harvested	For	age	Aver-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Aver-	Indi-	age	1943
	:Average: 1942	:harvest: 1932-	:1942	:cated: 1932-41:	:cated: 1932-41:	:1942	:cated: 1932-41:	:cated: 1932-41:	:1942	:1943	
	:1932-41:	:1943	:41	:1943:	:1943:		:1943:	:41			
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		Percent		
Maine	7	6	6	0.92	1.10	1.00	7	7	6	83	95 94
N.H.	8	8	8	.89	1.00	.95	7	8	8	82	96 94
Vt.	9	8	8	.92	1.15	1.10	8	9	9	83	96 101
Mass.	10	10	10	.94	1.05	1.00	9	10	10	82	93 91
R.I.	1	1	1	.91	.90	.90	1	1	1	83	85 80
Conn.	9	6	6	1.06	1.10	1.15	10	7	7	86	98 95
N.Y.	50	55	55	.90	1.00	1.05	46	55	58	76	92 96
N.J.	15	15	15	1.27	1.25	1.35	20	19	20	75	71 83
Pa.	15	15	14	.82	1.10	1.15	12	16	16	77	90 91
Ohio	5	5	5	.75	.85	.80	4	4	4	76	92 92
Ind.	7	5	5	.89	1.00	1.00	6	5	5	76	93 94
Ill.	21	18	18	.82	1.00	.95	17	18	17	76	96 93
Mich.	38	23	29	.84	1.00	.95	31	23	28	79	93 96
Wis.	255	100	85	1.05	1.25	1.20	258	125	102	80	95 96
Minn.	1,547	1,260	1,235	.95	1.15	1.05	1,469	1,449	1,297	78	93 93
Iowa	157	100	110	1.07	1.20	1.15	167	120	126	78	98 96
Mo.	144	150	150	.96	1.40	1.25	139	210	188	71	97 96
N.Dak.	1,632	1,750	1,785	.73	1.10	1.00	1,236	1,925	1,785	66	98 94
S.Dak.	1,657	2,112	1,985	.55	.95	.65	949	2,006	1,290	63	99 89
Nebr.	2,617	2,798	2,714	.63	.90	.75	1,678	2,518	2,036	67	93 86
Kans.	673	590	578	.89	1.25	1.10	599	738	636	65	94 87
Del.	1	1	1	1.05	1.00	1.10	1	1	1	78	56 81
Md.	4	4	4	.88	.90	1.00	3	4	4	77	75 82
Va.	12	11	11	.81	.95	.95	10	10	10	77	87 90
W.Va.	21	20	19	.82	.85	1.00	17	17	19	76	92 90
N.C.	18	16	16	1.00	1.25	1.20	18	20	19	74	87 88
S.C.	11	7	8	.84	.95	.95	9	7	8	66	77 80
Ga.	24	27	27	.84	.85	.85	21	23	23	70	81 80
Fla.	4	4	--	.70	.65	--	3	3	--	77	87 79
Ky.	19	20	20	.86	1.00	1.00	16	20	20	76	91 94
Penn.	34	40	37	.78	.95	.90	27	38	33	70	74 76
Ala.	41	39	39	.80	.85	.75	33	33	29	72	77 74
Miss.	62	55	55	.93	.95	.95	58	52	52	72	77 67
Ark.	171	140	147	.98	1.10	1.05	167	154	154	73	88 82
La.	21	23	23	1.10	1.10	1.15	23	25	26	75	87 70
Okla.	495	449	462	.90	1.30	1.25	362	584	578	67	90 84
Tex.	221	200	200	.94	1.10	1.00	207	220	200	72	83 77
Mont.	581	730	745	.81	1.05	.95	479	766	708	78	106 96
Idaho	123	127	140	1.08	1.20	1.05	132	152	147	87	91 89
Wyo.	385	415	432	.78	.85	.80	306	353	346	82	97 91
Colo.	355	400	412	.93	1.05	.95	332	420	391	72	95 83
N.Mex.	21	20	21	.71	.90	.60	15	18	13	67	75 56
Ariz.	6	4	3	.92	.80	.80	6	3	2	79	69 73
Utah	66	71	74	1.10	1.30	1.20	74	92	89	76	83 78
Nev.	185	219	219	1.04	1.00	1.05	195	219	230	86	94 88
Wash.	42	46	42	1.17	1.30	1.15	49	60	48	83	94 88
Oreg.	229	226	260	1.04	1.10	1.05	238	249	273	83	95 92
Calif.	164	184	193	1.20	1.45	1.20	202	267	232	79	87 85
U.S.	12,105	12,533	12,432	.79	1.04	.91	9,675	13,083	11,304	74	91 88

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1942	cated	Average:	1942	cated	
	:1932-41:	1942	1943	:1932-41:	1943	:1932-41:	1943		
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	6	6	6	1.46	1.40	1.50	8	8	9
N.H.	3	5	5	1.86	2.25	2.15	6	11	11
Vt.	13	19	20	2.06	2.30	2.25	27	44	45
Mass.	9	15	17	2.14	2.40	2.20	19	36	37
R.I.	1	1	1	2.32	2.30	2.10	2	2	2
Conn.	16	24	26	2.50	2.70	2.65	39	65	68
N.Y.	333	505	480	1.83	2.05	2.00	618	1,035	960
N.J.	50	66	68	2.16	2.20	2.45	107	145	167
Pa.	217	289	280	1.90	2.05	2.05	413	592	574
Ohio	420	515	464	1.90	2.15	2.00	800	1,107	928
Ind.	385	571	514	1.73	2.00	1.80	681	1,142	925
Ill.	432	588	494	2.12	2.40	2.10	921	1,411	1,037
Mich.	1,103	1,334	1,334	1.54	1.70	1.65	1,701	2,268	2,201
Wis.	928	1,167	969	1.96	2.45	2.40	1,860	2,859	2,326
Minn.	1,044	1,441	1,412	1.73	2.20	2.20	1,889	3,170	3,106
Iowa	819	1,129	948	2.07	2.35	2.35	1,696	2,922	2,228
Mo.	321	331	311	2.13	2.35	2.50	479	943	778
N.Dak.	146	179	192	1.08	1.70	1.55	160	304	298
S.Dak.	352	270	275	1.02	1.80	1.30	355	486	356
Nebr.	874	777	715	1.45	2.05	1.70	1,272	1,593	1,216
Kans.	618	748	726	1.53	2.30	1.70	946	1,720	1,234
Del.	5	4	4	2.22	2.40	2.40	12	10	10
Md.	36	40	40	2.01	2.05	2.15	71	82	80
Va.	54	60	65	1.83	2.20	2.30	102	132	150
W.Va.	27	47	47	1.92	2.25	2.25	52	106	106
N.C.	7	7	7	1.86	2.00	2.05	13	14	14
S.C.	2	3	3	1.60	1.20	1.85	3	4	6
Ga.	5	5	5	1.80	1.75	1.80	8	9	9
Ky.	146	203	216	1.76	2.10	2.00	260	453	452
Tenn.	51	100	110	1.82	2.05	2.05	95	205	220
Ala.	4	5	5	1.45	1.50	1.60	6	8	8
Miss.	56	66	66	2.23	2.30	2.20	124	152	146
Ark.	76	90	76	2.04	2.25	2.05	157	202	158
La.	24	28	28	2.13	2.10	1.60	52	59	45
Okla.	244	298	271	1.80	2.25	2.10	442	670	566
Tex.	92	124	130	2.32	2.80	2.50	216	347	325
Mont.	637	696	682	1.56	1.80	1.70	995	1,253	1,159
Idaho	786	788	780	2.40	2.35	2.30	1,887	1,352	1,794
Wyo.	331	308	293	1.60	1.65	1.60	527	508	469
Colo.	637	652	613	1.88	2.10	1.95	1,197	1,369	1,195
N.Mex.	105	133	136	2.50	2.70	2.50	265	359	340
Ariz.	165	134	206	2.64	2.70	2.60	436	497	536
Utah	449	453	435	2.06	2.20	1.95	929	997	848
Nev.	133	138	139	2.25	2.50	2.15	299	345	299
Wash.	259	320	314	2.45	2.56	2.50	636	819	780
Oreg.	277	297	294	2.52	2.50	2.50	698	742	735
Calif.	772	819	876	4.18	4.20	4.20	3,228	3,440	3,679
U.S.	13,368	15,851	15,098	1.99	2.31	2.16	26,709	36,547	32,635

1/ Included in tame hay.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For			Indi-		Indi-	
	Average:		harvest:	Average:	1942	cated	Average:	1942	cated
	:1932-41:	1942	1943	:1932-41:		1943	:1932-41:		1943
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	494	476	471	0.96	1.10	1.10	471	524	518
N.H.	180	164	164	1.16	1.35	1.35	208	221	221
Vt.	519	517	507	1.22	1.40	1.40	749	724	710
Mass.	229	213	219	1.48	1.75	1.70	338	373	372
R.I.	18	16	16	1.41	1.45	1.45	26	23	23
Conn.	149	134	135	1.46	1.65	1.65	215	221	223
N.Y.	3,009	2,645	2,751	1.23	1.55	1.50	3,695	4,100	4,126
N.J.	135	104	110	1.35	1.30	1.55	182	135	170
Pa.	1,965	1,732	1,749	1.19	1.40	1.50	2,327	2,425	2,624
Ohio	1,787	1,540	1,648	1.11	1.40	1.40	1,942	2,156	2,307
Ind.	970	837	929	1.02	1.25	1.20	973	1,046	1,115
Ill.	1,079	1,202	1,022	1.11	1.30	1.20	1,199	1,563	1,226
Mich.	1,247	1,074	1,214	1.09	1.35	1.35	1,345	1,450	1,639
Wis.	1,941	2,452	2,697	1.31	1.75	1.80	2,598	4,291	4,855
Minn.	786	890	899	1.23	1.55	1.50	978	1,380	1,348
Iowa	1,663	2,042	1,715	1.12	1.50	1.25	1,860	3,063	2,144
Mo.	1,238	900	900	.80	1.10	1.00	968	990	900
N. Dak.	11	5	5	.99	1.55	1.40	10	8	7
S. Dak.	15	11	11	.30	1.30	1.05	13	14	12
Nebr.	25	9	8	.93	1.35	1.15	25	12	9
Kans.	44	29	29	.99	1.35	1.25	42	39	36
Del.	38	28	28	1.24	1.20	1.35	47	34	38
Md.	291	271	282	1.16	1.20	1.35	340	325	381
Va.	427	368	397	1.09	1.15	1.30	467	423	516
W. Va.	385	336	388	1.02	1.25	1.30	389	458	504
N.C.	58	57	60	.88	1.10	1.10	51	63	66
Ga.	4	4	4	.92	.85	.85	4	3	3
Ky.	333	279	307	.99	1.20	1.20	332	335	368
Tenn.	198	156	161	1.00	1.15	1.15	197	179	185
Ala.	5	5	5	.80	.85	.85	4	4	4
Miss.	5	7	7	1.21	1.10	1.10	6	8	8
Ark.	24	16	17	.93	1.15	1.10	22	18	19
La.	2/ 8	14	14	2/ .99	1.10	1.00	2/ 8	15	14
Mont.	186	184	184	1.36	1.65	1.50	249	304	276
Idaho	122	119	119	1.43	1.40	1.30	176	167	155
Wyo.	93	108	108	1.15	1.40	1.25	107	151	135
Colo.	145	156	159	1.45	1.50	1.50	211	234	238
N. Mex.	7	11	12	1.25	1.30	1.15	9	14	14
Utah	19	21	23	1.53	1.70	1.55	29	36	36
Nev.	22	23	24	1.40	1.50	1.40	31	34	34
Wash.	139	195	195	2.07	2.25	2.00	391	439	390
Oreg.	105	110	116	1.70	1.85	1.75	179	204	203
Calif.	36	37	37	1.73	1.90	1.80	62	70	67
U.S.	20,301	19,527	19,846	1.16	1.45	1.42	23,476	28,276	28,239

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of
July 1, 1943

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1942	cated:	Average	1942	cated	
	1932-41:	1942	1943	1932-41:	1943	1932-41:	1943	1943	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Ill.	--	18	14	--	13.0	12.0	--	234	168
Mich.	8	8	5	8.9	9.5	8.0	74	76	40
Wis.	7	9	12	10.8	12.0	12.0	73	108	144
Minn.	853	1,595	1,770	8.6	10.0	10.0	7,681	15,950	17,700
Iowa	72	235	301	9.8	12.0	12.5	850	2,820	3,762
Mo.	4	6	19	5.0	7.5	7.0	21	45	133
N.Dak.	498	1,312	1,837	4.7	7.0	6.5	2,458	9,184	11,940
S.Dak.	123	352	605	5.7	10.0	10.0	834	3,520	6,050
Nebr.	2	4	11	<u>1/</u> 6.7	10.0	9.5	13	40	104
Kans.	74	255	293	6.5	7.0	7.5	526	1,785	2,198
Okla.	<u>1/</u> 8	26	47	<u>1/</u> 8.3	6.5	8.0	<u>1/</u> 56	169	376
Tex.	--	18	37	--	11.5	7.7	--	207	285
Mont.	76	340	561	4.4	7.5	8.0	351	2,550	4,488
Idaho	<u>1/</u> 4	2	3	<u>1/</u> 9.1	7.0	10.0	<u>1/</u> 38	14	30
Wyo.	--	--	3	--	--	4.0	--	--	12
Ariz.	--	16	23	--	23.0	21.0	--	368	483
Wash.	<u>1/</u> 4	2	2	<u>1/</u> 10.8	15.0	10.0	<u>1/</u> 40	30	20
Oreg.	<u>1/</u> 3	2	5	<u>1/</u> 10.7	12.5	12.0	<u>1/</u> 31	25	60
Calif.	<u>1/</u> 76	202	295	<u>1/</u> 17.5	17.5	17.0	<u>1/</u> 1,319	3,535	5,015
U. S.	1,804	4,402	5,843	7.3	9.2	9.1	14,226	40,660	53,008
<u>1/</u>	Short-time average.								

HOPS

	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
State	Average:	1942	1943	Average:	1942	Ind.	Average	1942	Ind.
	1932-41:			1932-41:		1943	1932-41		1943
	Acres				Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Wash.	5,230	7,600	7,600	1,822	1,551	1,600	9,594	11,788	12,160
Oreg.	20,550	19,300	17,000	910	680	800	18,763	13,124	13,600
Calif.	6,610	7,800	7,900	1,465	1,280	1,400	9,635	9,984	11,060
U. S.	32,390	34,700	32,500	1,169	1,006	1,133	37,992	34,896	36,820

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

SORGO (For Sirup)

State	Acreage			State	Acreage		
	Harvested	For	Ind.		Harvested	For	Ind.
	Average:	1942	harvest		Average:	1942	harvest
	1932-41:	1943			1932-41:	1943	
	Thousand Acres				Thousand Acres		
Ind.	3	3	3	Ga.	25	20	24
Ill.	2	2	2	Ky.	20	14	14
Wis.	1/ 1	1	-	Tenn.	26	18	20
Iowa	3	4	4	Ala.	41	31	33
Mo.	11	9	11	Miss.	32	24	23
Kans.	2	2	2	Ark.	26	21	19
Va.	4	6	5	La.	2	2/ 12	3
W.Va.	3	3	3	Okla.	6	6	6
N.C.	18	15	13	Tex.	17	15	17
S.C.	12	14	16	U.S.	253	220	218

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes approximately 8,000 acres being grown for sirup intended for conversion into industrial alcohol.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 9, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	SOYBEANS			COWPEAS			VELVET BEANS		
	Acreage 1/			Acreage 1/			Acreage 1/		
	: 1932-41:	1942	1943	: 1932-41:	1942	1943	: 1932-41:	1942	1943
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Thousand acres		
N.Y.	10	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.J.	18	60	75	2	2	2	-	-	-
Pa.	46	108	144	1	1	1	-	-	-
Ohio	488	1,440	1,598	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ind.	895	1,728	1,800	33	18	11	-	-	-
Ill.	2,095	3,940	4,216	220	149	130	-	-	-
Mich.	74	274	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wis.	159	160	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minn.	2/127	413	351	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	884	2,202	2,312	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mo.	482	700	798	99	65	45	-	-	-
N.Dak.	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.Dak.	-	19	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebr.	10	55	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kans.	50	290	392	11	60	42	-	-	-
Del.	38	66	82	1	1	1	-	-	-
Md.	48	100	125	9	8	7	-	-	-
Va.	114	196	245	87	48	35	-	-	-
W.Va.	49	40	49	2	1	1	-	-	-
N.C.	276	434	486	184	189	138	-	-	-
S.C.	27	48	53	395	576	547	16	17	16
Ga.	78	106	138	325	474	365	49	60	54
Fla.	-	-	-	28	33	31	10	12	12
Ky.	133	224	280	61	48	41	-	-	-
Tenn.	158	224	276	176	113	90	-	-	-
Ala.	225	298	313	200	207	166	38	58	55
Miss.	254	500	550	220	272	182	14	17	17
Ark.	173	330	409	364	242	157	-	-	-
La.	65	155	166	101	115	86	8	9	9
Okla.	14	32	35	124	175	130	-	-	-
Tex.	2/ 25	46	52	476	610	366	-	-	-
U.S.	6,999	14,222	15,434	3,121	3,407	2,574	134	173	163

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. 2/ Short-time average.

State	PEANUTS						Condition July 1	
	Acreage for all purposes							
	: Grown	: Inter-	: Equiv.	: Picked &	: Grown alone	: Average:	: Average:	1943
	: alone	: planted	: solid	: threshed:	: Average:	: 1932-41:	: 1932-41:	
	: 1942 1/	: 1942 1/	: 1942 1/2/	: 1942 1/	: 1932-41:	1943	1932-41:	
	Thousand acres						Percent	
Va.	160	0	160	153	143	168	79	87
N.C.	286	2	287	266	250	306	76	80
Tenn.	10	0	10	9	10	20	69	79
Total	456	2	457	428	403	494	77	82
S.C.	70	4	72	55	20	88	69	77
Ga.	1,309	500	1,559	1,029	663	1,374	73	82
Fla.	259	280	399	120	150	267	78	83
Ala.	759	120	819	516	406	812	74	85
Miss.	77	6	80	50	38	79	72	73
Total	2,474	910	2,929	1,770	1,278	2,620	74	83
Ark.	81	4	83	40	58	104	72	74
La.	51	4	53	26	36	58	72	77
Okla.	327	6	330	265	67	612	69	74
Tex.	995	24	1,007	896	326	1,114	67	77
Total	1,454	38	1,473	1,227	486	1,888	69	76
U.S.	4,384	950	4,859	3,425	2,163	5,002	74	80

1/ Revised. 2/ Acres grown alone plus approximately one-half the interplanted acres.

hsj

as of
July 1, 1943

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1942 AND 1943

Class and type	:Type :No.:	Acreage		:For harvest : 1943	Yield per acre		Production	
		Harvested			Average		Average	
		: 1932-41 :	: 1942 :		: 1932-41 :	: 1942 :	: 1932-41 :	: 1942 :
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED								
Virginia	11	37,550	82,000	87,000	757	66,561	77,900	
North Carolina	11	232,000	212,000	229,000	797	186,186	201,400	
Total Old Belt	11	319,550	294,000	316,000	786	252,748	279,300	
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	298,700	266,000	282,000	900	269,804	295,260	
North Carolina	13	62,030	61,000	65,000	926	58,312	70,150	
South Carolina	13	95,300	90,000	90,000	872	84,558	96,750	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	157,380	151,000	155,000	894	142,870	166,900	
Georgia	14	71,130	68,500	72,000	876	64,497	58,910	
Florida	14	11,330	13,000	13,600	799	9,212	11,180	
Alabama	14	1/ 300	200	200	1/ 766	1/ 226	140	
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	82,610	81,700	85,800	865	73,822	70,230	
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	659,240	792,700	838,800	854	739,244	811,690	
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED								
Total Virginia Belt	21	22,740	13,600	14,000	800	18,114	13,260	
Kentucky	22	26,320	14,500	14,800	812	21,214	13,630	
Tennessee	23	49,030	25,500	27,000	860	41,924	25,118	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	23	75,350	40,000	41,800	844	63,138	38,748	
Kentucky	23	24,030	15,500	16,300	800	19,123	14,880	
Tennessee	23	6,730	3,000	3,000	841	5,622	2,910	
Total Madison-Mayfield Belt	23	30,820	18,500	19,300	809	24,744	17,790	
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	2,530	200	200	828	2,049	180	
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	131,440	72,300	75,300	829	108,045	69,978	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED								
3A Light Air-cured								
Ohio	31	13,430	12,100	14,000	854	11,413	12,100	
Indiana	31	9,690	8,400	10,100	848	8,202	8,358	
Missouri	31	5,800	5,100	5,600	917	5,374	5,100	
Kansas	31	350	200	200	874	306	190	
Virginia	31	9,640	8,800	10,500	1,062	10,260	10,560	
West Virginia	31	3,490	2,400	2,800	740	2,542	2,244	
North Carolina	31	7,080	6,600	7,700	928	6,567	7,590	
Kentucky	31	269,200	251,000	289,000	836	224,354	240,960	
Tennessee	31	58,650	56,000	65,000	898	52,902	56,000	
Alabama	31	1/ 160	100	100	1/ 820	1/ 131	75	
Total Burley Belt	31	377,410	350,700	405,000	855	322,426	343,177	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	37,610	39,500	35,500	756	28,518	31,008	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	415,020	390,200	440,500	846	351,004	374,185	
3B Dark Air-cured								
Indiana	35	660	200	200	838	546	190	
Kentucky	35	16,460	13,000	13,600	857	14,172	13,910	
Tennessee	35	3,690	3,600	3,700	876	3,273	3,780	
Total One Sucker	35	20,810	16,800	17,500	860	17,991	17,880	
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	18,750	14,500	14,500	850	15,968	14,935	
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,080	2,700	2,700	806	2,514	2,430	
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	42,640	34,000	34,700	853	36,473	35,245	

as of
July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1942 AND 1943 - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage		For harvest 1943	Yield per acre		Average 1932-41	Indi- cated 1943	Production 1942	Indi- cated 1943
		Harvested			Average					
		1932-41	1942		1932-41	1942				
Pounds										
Thousand pounds										
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	28,100	34,000	32,000	1,370	1,340	38,590	45,560	43,200	
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	16,200	9,800	7,300	1,002	1,220	15,911	11,956	7,118	
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	44,770	43,800	39,300	1,238	1,313	54,999	57,516	50,318	
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER										
Massachusetts	51	120	100	100	1,583	1,600	189	160	165	
Connecticut	51	7,570	6,700	6,100	1,561	1,520	11,748	10,184	10,065	
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	7,690	6,800	6,200	1,561	1,521	11,937	10,344	10,230	
Massachusetts	52	4,190	4,600	4,300	1,625	1,760	6,783	8,096	7,525	
Connecticut	52	2,870	2,800	2,400	1,563	1,540	4,158	4,312	4,008	
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	6,360	7,400	6,700	1,602	1,677	10,941	12,408	11,533	
New York	53	830	1,000	600	1,305	1,450	1,115	1,450	1,660	
Pennsylvania	53	250	300	300	1,477	1,520	362	456	480	
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,130	1,300	900	1,347	1,466	1,477	1,906	1,140	
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	10,960	9,200	8,900	1,390	1,500	15,140	13,800	12,460	
Wisconsin	55	7,710	10,000	9,300	1,388	1,540	10,787	15,400	13,020	
Minnesota	55	510	600	600	1,125	1,200	579	720	600	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	8,220	10,600	9,900	1,373	1,521	11,366	16,120	13,620	
Georgia	56	1/200	200	100	1/1,035	850	1/211	170	90	
Florida	56	1/517	600	300	1/1,042	1,050	1/554	630	270	
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	1/717	800	400	1/1,047	1,000	1/765	800	360	
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	35,290	36,100	33,000	1,456	1,534	51,320	55,378	49,343	
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER										
Massachusetts	61	1,020	800	800	1,012	870	1,029	696	840	
Connecticut	61	5,150	5,300	5,600	964	770	4,912	4,081	5,880	
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	6,170	6,100	6,400	971	783	5,941	4,777	6,720	
Georgia	62	540	700	600	978	900	525	630	624	
Florida	62	2,230	2,800	2,400	954	1,060	2,142	2,968	2,496	
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	2,770	3,500	3,000	958	1,028	2,668	3,598	3,120	
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	8,940	9,600	9,400	970	872	8,608	8,375	9,840	
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	89,000	89,500	81,700	1,294	1,355	114,928	121,269	109,501	
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS										
Louisiana Perique	72	370	200	200	404	350	149	70	90	
UNITED STATES	All	1,536,770	1,378,900	1,471,200	878	1,024	1,349,896	1,412,437	1,396,610	
1/ Short-time average.										

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 9, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO									
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
Harvested	For			Indi-				Indi-	
State: Average :	harvest,	Average:		cated:	Average :			cated	
: 1932-41 :	1942 :	1943 :	1932-41:	1942:	1943 :	1932-41 :	1942 :	1943	
Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds			
Mass.	5,330	5,500	5,200	1,502	1,628	1,640	8,001	8,952	8,530
Conn.	15,390	14,800	14,100	1,359	1,255	1,415	20,818	18,577	19,953
N.Y.	880	1,000	600	1,305	1,450	1,100	1,115	1,450	660
Pa.	28,350	34,300	32,300	1,370	1,342	1,352	38,953	46,016	43,680
Ohio	29,690	21,900	21,300	936	1,098	952	27,377	24,056	20,278
Ind.	10,350	8,600	10,300	850	994	949	8,748	8,548	9,775
Wis.	18,670	19,200	18,200	1,389	1,521	1,400	25,927	29,200	25,480
Minn.	510	600	600	1,125	1,200	1,000	579	720	600
Mo.	5,800	5,100	5,600	917	1,000	850	5,374	5,100	4,760
Kans.	350	200	200	874	950	870	306	190	174
Md.	37,610	39,500	35,500	756	785	750	28,518	31,008	26,625
Va.	123,010	107,100	114,200	791	972	892	97,449	104,150	101,870
W.Va.	3,490	2,400	2,800	740	935	925	2,542	2,244	2,590
N.C.	599,860	545,600	583,700	863	1,053	933	520,869	574,400	544,750
S.C.	95,300	90,000	90,000	872	1,075	950	84,558	96,750	85,500
Ga.	71,980	69,400	72,700	878	860	862	65,346	59,710	62,634
Fla.	14,150	16,400	16,300	848	901	829	11,989	14,778	13,510
Ky.	357,350	308,700	348,400	836	967	946	297,380	298,495	329,741
Tenn.	118,100	88,100	98,700	881	997	964	103,721	87,808	95,165
Ala.	1/ 460	300	300	1/782	717	817	1/ 357	215	245
Ia.	370	200	200	404	350	450	149	70	90
U.S.	1,536,770	1,378,900	1,471,200	878	1,024	949	1,349,896	1,412,437	1,396,610
1/ Short-time average.									

BEANS, dry edible 1/									
Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
Harvested	For			Indi-				Indi-	
State: Average:	harvest,	Average :		cated:	Average:			cated	
: 1932-41 :	1942 :	1943 :	1932-41:	1942 :	1943 :	1932-41 :	1942 :	1943	
Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/			
Maine	8	8	9	990	1,040	1,100	85	83	99
Vt.	3	2	2	617	620	610	17	12	12
N.Y.	145	145	132	804	990	750	1,176	1,436	990
Mich.	542	563	732	818	1,070	850	4,397	6,024	6,222
Wis.	4	3	7	467	630	575	18	19	40
Minn.	4	5	10	407	570	560	17	28	56
N.Dak.	--	--	3	--	--	470	--	--	14
S.Dak.	--	--	4	--	--	450	--	--	18
Nebr.	17	35	88	1,042	1,600	1,300	191	560	1,144
Kans.	3	1	8	3/317	480	350	11	5	28
Tex.	--	--	18	--	--	290	--	--	52
Mont.	19	25	64	1,200	1,350	950	229	338	608
Idaho	103	135	150	1,436	1,500	1,400	1,490	2,025	2,100
Wyo.	45	77	105	1,166	1,275	1,275	546	982	1,339
Colo.	291	307	485	421	620	560	1,257	1,903	2,716
N.Mex.	167	251	240	323	430	310	569	1,079	744
Ariz.	11	13	14	437	525	450	47	68	63
Utah	3/ 4	6	10	3/ 607	900	800	3/ 26	54	80
Wash.	2	5	5	3/1,054	1,120	1,040	17	56	52
Oreg.	1	3	4	669	1,400	1,000	10	42	40
Calif.	334	386	452	1,256	1,268	1,240	4,228	4,894	5,604
U.S.	1,706	1,970	2,542	836.7	995.3	866.3	14,325	19,608	22,021
1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.									

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			For			Indi-		
	Average			harvest,			Average		
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	39	48	20	8.3	12.4	5.5	317	595	110
Mich.	113	112	58	8.5	9.8	7.0	960	1,098	406
Nebr.	67	77	51	12.7	11.9	14.0	854	916	714
Mont.	67	75	59	12.4	12.2	12.5	828	915	738
Idaho	59	78	45	12.7	13.8	13.0	771	1,076	585
Wyo.	45	43	25	12.3	10.4	12.5	558	447	312
Colo.	156	1/ 180	135	12.7	1/12.1	14.0	1,961	1/2,178	1,890
Utah	48	45	33	12.7	12.7	13.5	616	572	446
Calif.	134	1/ 169	82	14.4	1/13.8	14.0	1,941	1/2,332	1,148
Other States	106	1/ 124	90	9.7	1/12.5	11.4	1,028	1/1,552	1,029
U.S.	833	1/ 951	598	11.8	1/12.3	12.3	9,834	1/11,681	7,378

1/ Revised from April 9, 1943 report.

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

		Acreage			
		Harvested			For
State	Average				harvest,
	1932-41		1942		1943
		Thousand acres			
S. Car.	5		5		6
Ga.	34		30		32
Fla.	12		11		12
Ala.	26		23		24
Miss.	24		20		22
Ark.	1		1		1
La.	25		24		23
Tex.	8		5		5
U. S.	134		119		125

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Harvested			For			Indi-		
	Average			harvest,			Average		
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	253.1	295	298	17.3	17.5	20.0	4,436	5,177	5,960
Fla.	20.2	27.6	33.0	33.0	31.4	33.0	669	867	1,089
Total	273.3	322.6	331.0	18.5	18.7	21.3	5,105	6,044	7,049

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For			Indi-		Indi-	
	Average:		harvest:	Average:	1942	cated:	Average:	1942	cated
	:1932-41:	1942	: 1943	:1932-41:		: 1943	:1932-41:		: 1943
Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels			
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	158	156	192	270	270	270	42,805	42,120	51,840
New York	223	189	219	131	145	133	29,098	27,405	29,127
Pennsylvania	194	157	176	121	112	115	23,443	17,584	20,240
3 Eastern	576	502	587	165.8	173.5	172.4	95,346	87,109	101,207
Michigan	261	169	220	97	98	90	25,155	16,562	19,800
Wisconsin	230	150	190	83	67	75	19,083	10,050	13,870
Minnesota	284	204	253	77	95	70	21,366	19,330	17,710
North Dakota	137	133	176	82	135	100	11,133	17,955	17,600
South Dakota	36	32	51	55	88	78	2,025	2,816	3,978
5 Central	949	638	890	83.9	97.0	82.0	78,742	56,763	72,958
Nebraska	91	74	92	93	174	170	8,504	12,876	15,640
Montana	18	15	24	94	115	105	1,690	1,725	2,520
Idaho	120	133	193	219	230	235	26,315	30,590	45,355
Wyoming	22	13	16	98	190	165	2,000	2,470	2,640
Colorado	89	74	85	151	230	185	13,213	17,020	15,725
Utah	13.3	12.5	18.5	154	185	180	2,055	2,312	3,330
Nevada	2.3	2.3	3.0	162	210	170	361	483	510
Washington	46	39	53	184	200	200	8,365	7,800	10,600
Oregon	40	36	53	172	200	175	6,758	7,200	9,275
California 2/	30.8	34	43	265	320	320	8,272	10,880	13,760
10 Western	472.7	432.8	580.5	166.3	215.7	205.6	77,534	93,356	119,355
TOTAL 18	1,997.2	1,322.8	2,057.5	127.4	152.3	142.7	251,621	247,228	293,520
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
New Hampshire	8.6	6.8	8.5	153	160	145	1,322	1,088	1,232
Vermont	15.2	11.6	14.2	135	127	125	2,033	1,473	1,775
Massachusetts	16.6	19.0	25.0	138	150	145	2,289	2,850	3,625
Rhode Island	4.0	5.0	6.3	182	195	170	737	975	1,071
Connecticut	16.0	15.9	22.1	167	165	175	2,676	2,942	3,868
5 New England	60.5	58.3	76.1	150.3	160.0	152.0	9,077	9,328	11,571
West Virginia	35	34	38	84	112	95	2,920	3,808	3,610
Ohio	118	85	98	102	108	93	11,892	9,180	9,114
Indiana	60	48	51	94	135	100	5,506	6,480	5,100
Illinois	44	36	38	77	98	79	3,301	3,528	3,002
Iowa	70	55	57	83	120	100	5,654	6,600	5,700
5 Central	327	258	282	91.0	114.7	94.1	29,273	29,596	26,526
New Mexico	4.9	4.0	6.0	73	85	65	358	340	390
Arizona	1.8	2.5	6.8	126	225	195	219	562	1,326
2 Southwestern	6.6	6.5	12.8	87.2	138.8	134.1	577	902	1,716
TOTAL 12	393.8	322.8	370.9	100.1	123.4	107.3	38,927	39,826	39,813
LATE STATES	2,390.9	1,945.6	2,428.4	122.9	147.5	137.3	290,548	287,054	333,333
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
New Jersey	52	56	71	169	181	177	8,850	10,136	12,567
Delaware	5.1	3.9	4.6	89	86	87	456	335	400
Maryland	27	19.6	22.5	103	103	99	2,782	2,019	2,228
Virginia	85	71	78	117	102	128	9,975	7,242	9,984
Kentucky	46	48	53	74	95	91	3,399	4,560	4,823
Missouri	48	39	37	83	107	85	3,890	4,173	3,145
Kansas	30	23	23	82	100	88	2,461	2,300	2,024
TOTAL 7	293.8	260.5	289.1	109.0	113.1	121.7	31,812	30,765	35,171
LATE and INTERMEDIATE	2,684.8	2,206.1	2,717.5	121.3	144.1	135.6	322,360	317,819	368,504

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP and STATE	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-		Indi-	
	Average:	harvest	Average:	1942	cated:	Average:	1942	cated
	:1932-41: 1942	: 1943	:1932-41:	: 1943:	:1932-41:	: 1943		

	<u>Thousand acres</u>			<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>									
North Carolina	82	84	108	98	107	103	8,103	8,988	11,124
South Carolina	21	28	35	110	111	102	2,305	3,108	3,570
Georgia	20	27	35	64	66	64	1,255	1,782	2,240
Florida	29	28	30.6	116	147	126	3,346	4,116	3,856
Tennessee	42	44	64	70	81	75	2,975	3,564	4,800
Alabama	41	53	55	38	74	95	3,656	3,922	5,225
Mississippi	19	27	35	64	71	56	1,206	1,917	1,960
Arkansas	42	47	61	72	77	78	2,991	3,619	4,758
Louisiana	41	42	59	60	60	61	2,442	2,520	3,599
Oklahoma	33	33	43	70	68	67	2,314	2,244	2,881
Texas	52	57	75	65	93	86	3,414	5,301	6,450
California 3/	25.0	35	45	269	350	355	6,964	12,250	15,975
TOTAL 12	446.4	505	645.6	91.2	105.6	102.9	40,972	53,331	66,438
TOTAL U.S.	3,131.2	2,711.1	3,363.1	116.9	136.9	129.3	363,332	371,150	434,942

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.

2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.

3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For		Indi-		Indi-
	Average:	harvest	Average:	cated	Average:	cated
	:1932-41:	1942	:1943	:1932-41:	:1943	:1932-41:

	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	15	16	16	138	170	130	2,129	2,720	2,080
Ind.	4	1.3	2.0	90	110	110	334	143	220
Ill.	5	3.6	4.0	85	95	90	404	342	360
Iowa	5	2	2	85	95	97	222	190	194
Mo.	10	9	9	87	95	95	809	855	855
Kans.	4	2.5	3.0	96	150	120	373	375	360
Del.	5	3	3	123	165	135	589	495	405
Md.	8	8	9	139	180	170	1,059	1,440	1,530
Va.	35	31	34	111	125	130	3,904	3,875	4,420
N.C.	36	74	85	97	115	110	8,335	8,510	9,350
S.C.	30	62	75	83	95	95	4,940	5,890	7,125
Ga.	114	100	125	73	80	79	8,369	8,000	9,875
Fla.	20	17	26	65	70	70	1,314	1,190	1,820
Ky.	19	18	24	83	92	90	1,581	1,656	2,160
Tenn.	52	40	54	90	90	90	4,638	3,600	4,860
Ala.	88	77	100	76	78	85	6,764	6,006	8,500
Misc.	78	68	88	86	95	90	6,799	6,460	7,920
Ark.	35	20	28	74	85	90	2,544	1,700	2,520
La.	104	88	119	69	66	67	7,185	5,808	7,973
Okla.	14	10	13	68	80	80	964	800	1,040
Tex.	64	45	90	74	85	86	4,710	3,825	7,740
Calif.	11	12	14	112	125	120	1,274	1,500	1,680
U.S.	833	707.4	923.0	83.2	92.4	89.9	69,291	65,380	82,987

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APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

: Condition July 1				: Condition July 1					
Area and State		Average	1942	1943	Area and State		Average	1942	1943
		1934-41					1934-41		
Percent					Percent				
Eastern States:					Central States:				
North Atlantic:					North Central (Cont'd):				
Maine	56	70	66	:	Wisconsin	70	60	70	
New Hampshire	54	76	67	:	Minnesota	62	69	55	
Vermont	58	68	77	:	Iowa	58	61	44	
Massachusetts	58	71	63	:	Missouri	48	56	44	
Rhode Island	52	75	58	:	Nebraska	55	82	54	
Connecticut	58	73	52	:	Kansas	46	53	33	
New York	55	63	52	:	All W. Central	53	59	44	
New Jersey	64	73	61	:	South Central:				
Pennsylvania	57	63	49	:	Kentucky	49	40	52	
All N. Atlantic	57	65	54	:	Tennessee	43	41	30	
South Atlantic:					:	Arkansas	50	48	58
Delaware	65	71	48	:	All S. Central	48	45	50	
Maryland	54	67	45	:	All Central States	53	58	44	
Virginia	50	67	31	:	Western States:				
West Virginia	54	63	39	:	Montana	64	69	84	
North Carolina	50	57	28	:	Idaho	69	58	18	
All S. Atlantic	52	66	34	:	Colorado	60	45	51	
All Eastern States	55	66	47	:	New Mexico	58	59	68	
Central States:					:	Utah	67	58	68
North Central:					:	Washington	74	78	70
Ohio	50	64	34	:	Oregon	72	74	67	
Indiana	55	47	43	:	California	69	53	78	
Illinois	47	52	49	:	All Western States	72	70	68	
Michigan	60	62	47	:	35 States	60	65	53	

1/ Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

CHERRIES

State	All varieties					Sweet varieties		Sour varieties		
	Condition July 1		Production 1/		Indicated:	Production 1/		Production 1/		Indicated:
	Average:	1943	Average:	1942		Average:	1943	Average:	1942	
	1932-41:		1932-41:		1943	1942		1942		1943
	Percent		Tons			Tons		Tons		
N.Y.	60	39	20,049	29,800	16,300	2,800	1,000	27,000	15,300	
Pa.	57	26	7,804	9,300	4,000	1,900	800	7,400	3,200	
Ohio	56	16	4,517	5,080	1,060	1,030	210	4,050	850	
Mich.	56	26	36,330	50,400	18,900	3,900	2,000	46,500	16,900	
Wis.	68	30	9,769	8,400	5,200	-	---	8,400	5,200	
Mont.	74	57	387	260	260	110	20	150	240	
Idaho	69	48	2,485	1,910	1,360	1,500	970	410	390	
Colo.	50	52	3,415	3,050	3,310	220	390	2,830	2,920	
Utah	65	69	3,558	3,300	5,200	2,200	3,300	1,100	1,900	
Wash.	63	71	22,130	30,900	31,100	25,900	26,100	5,000	5,000	
Oreg.	61	62	17,520	20,800	21,500	18,400	19,500	2,400	2,000	
Calif.	2/58	2/48	21,840	33,000	18,500	33,000	18,500	-	---	
12 States	60	44	149,804	196,200	126,690	90,960	72,790	105,240	55,900	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

PEACHES				PEARS			
Production 1/				Production 1/			
State	Average:	1942	Indicated:	State	Average:	1942	Indicated
	1932-41:		1943		1932-41:		1943
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
N.H.	16	15	3	Maine	9	10	6
Mass.	65	51	2	N.H.	11	12	8
R.I.	20	16	3	Vt.	4	4	2
Conn.	131	163	16	Mass.	66	50	58
N.Y.	1,398	1,615	238	R.I.	9	6	3
N.J.	997	1,228	949	Conn.	62	96	52
Pa.	1,649	1,771	1,152	N.Y.	1,192	1,241	561
Ohio	756	678	388	N.J.	62	71	46
Ind.	298	112	191	Pa.	570	491	248
Ill.	1,293	652	440	Ohio	563	432	202
Mich.	2,182	2,150	2,112	Ind.	281	201	85
Iowa	84	22	27	Ill.	492	471	220
Mo.	677	512	68	Mich.	1,156	1,000	498
Nebr.	26	14	10	Iowa	109	71	58
Kans.	90	37	10	Mo.	321	415	150
Del.	359	396	87	Nebr.	29	23	18
Md.	384	476	276	Kans.	125	144	63
Va.	1,028	1,936	220	Del.	8	8	2
W.Va.	308	570	150	Md.	69	54	32
N.C.	1,978	2,463	288	Va.	336	523	32
S.C.	1,832	3,500	448	W.Va.	68	145	28
Ga.	4,896	6,177	1,593	N.C.	307	440	77
Fla.	72	123	87	S.C.	124	187	45
Ky.	596	183	458	Ga.	323	507	138
Tenn.	1,146	466	294	Fla.	120	189	80
Ala.	1,411	1,595	531	Ky.	202	292	95
Miss.	833	974	544	Tenn.	251	415	172
Ark.	1,891	2,337	984	Ala.	270	400	102
La.	283	335	146	Miss.	322	519	177
Okla.	456	477	168	Ark.	155	202	103
Tex.	1,456	1,610	792	La.	147	239	96
Idaho	187	279	202	Okla.	123	227	99
Colo.	1,382	1,490	1,909	Tex.	361	508	193
N.Mex.	87	110	98	Idaho	62	48	44
Ariz.	65	50	55	Colo.	199	177	191
Utah	510	340	783	N.Mex.	42	53	49
Nev.	5	2	4	Ariz.	11	9	8
Wash.	1,477	2,168	2,052	Utah	114	82	180
Oreg.	378	535	346	Nev.	4	1	3
Calif., All	22,689	28,752	24,918	Wash., All	6,005	6,675	5,160
Clingstone 2/	14,084	17,668	15,251	Bartlett	4,158	5,063	3,720
Freestone	8,605	11,084	9,667	Other	1,848	1,612	1,440
U.S.	55,392	66,380	43,042	Oregon, All	3,588	4,328	3,005
				Bartlett	1,431	1,824	1,380
				Other	2,157	2,504	1,625
				Calif., All	9,663	9,751	10,750
				Bartlett	8,413	8,834	9,667
				Other	1,250	917	1,083
				U.S.	27,938	30,717	23,130

- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.
- 2/ Mainly for canning.

mjd

GRAPES							
State	Condition July 1			Production 1/			
	Average			Average	1942	Indicated	
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41		1943	
	Percent			Tons			
Mass.	76	83	64	500	300	250	
R.I.	78	83	64	240	200	150	
Conn.	76	71	72	1,550	1,100	900	
N.Y.	70	81	62	63,190	69,600	44,000	
N.J.	79	85	83	2,680	2,600	2,700	
Pa.	70	79	67	18,000	21,500	16,300	
Ohio	70	79	72	25,130	22,400	20,200	
Ind.	71	81	70	3,750	2,800	2,500	
Ill.	74	81	65	5,340	4,300	3,500	
Mich.	71	78	78	46,770	46,000	34,500	
Wis.	77	79	73	430	500	500	
Iowa	76	84	79	4,020	3,200	3,000	
Mo.	73	83	72	8,430	7,200	6,800	
Nebr.	62	85	69	1,870	1,800	1,400	
Kans.	68	84	73	2,970	3,600	2,700	
Del.	86	88	87	1,630	1,200	1,100	
Md.	76	85	74	515	300	250	
Va.	74	83	67	2,060	1,900	1,400	
W.Va.	64	81	72	1,275	1,400	1,200	
N.C.	77	82	72	6,150	6,400	5,700	
S.C.	72	79	65	1,370	1,400	1,200	
Ga.	71	81	67	1,560	2,100	1,800	
Fla.	68	69	65	645	600	500	
Ky.	75	74	80	2,000	2,000	2,200	
Tenn.	70	76	66	2,170	2,700	2,200	
Ala.	70	78	62	1,270	1,400	1,000	
Ark.	72	75	68	9,480	8,400	8,200	
Okla.	64	73	64	3,040	3,100	2,900	
Tex.	64	65	69	2,380	2,200	2,700	
Idaho	84	63	58	570	450	400	
Colo.	74	79	50	515	500	350	
N.Mex.	80	87	66	1,060	900	800	
Ariz.	80	89	88	990	700	700	
Utah	83	55	77	890	700	800	
Wash.	87	88	81	7,440	14,900	13,200	
Oreg.	85	80	76	2,180	1,800	1,700	
Calif, All	80	81	88	2,120,400	2,160,000	2,432,000	
Wine varieties	81	84	85	514,100	474,000	494,000	
Table varieties	80	77	86	378,400	409,000	459,000	
Raisin varieties	80	81	89	1,227,900	1,277,000	1,479,000	
Raisins 2/	--	--	--	217,500	254,000	--	
Not dried	--	--	--	357,900	261,000	--	
U.S.	79	81	86	2,354,460	2,402,150	2,621,700	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

July 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/				Condition July 1/ (new crop) 1/		
	Average	1940	1941	1942	Average	1942	1943
	1930-39	1940	1941	1942	1932-41	1942	1943
		Thousand boxes				Percent	
ORANGES:							
California, all	37,198	50,695	51,532	43,662	74	79	80
Navels and misc. 2/	15,803	19,472	22,027	14,880	72	80	85
Valencias	21,395	31,223	29,505	28,782	75	79	78
Florida, all	18,940	28,600	27,200	37,200	70	73	71
Early and midseason 3/	12,521	16,200	15,200	19,100	--	73	73
Valencias 3/	3,321	12,400	12,000	18,100	--	73	69
Texas, all 2/	1,157	2,650	2,850	2,800	63	73	80
Arizona, all 2/	259	528	660	700	72	71	80
Louisiana, all 2/	275	253	192	340	77	92	69
5 States	57,829	82,726	82,434	84,702	72	76	76

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP AND STATE	Condition July 1		Production 1/		Indicated	
	Average	1942	Average	1942	1932-41	1943
	1932-41	1942	1932-41	1942	1943	1943
APRICOTS:						
	Percent		Tons			
California	57	52	26	222,700	204,000	89,000
Washington 2/	71	85	63	10,690	21,000	15,400
Utah	--	28	64	3,030	3,100	7,400
3 States	--	62	30	236,420	228,100	111,800
FIGS:						
California						
Dried	78	83	86	3/ 25,910	3/ 23,200	--
Not dried				10,830	17,000	--
OLIVES: Calif.	58	55	53	35,900	58,000	--
ALMONDS: Calif.	54	68	52	12,530	22,000	16,600
WALNUTS: Calif.	76	81	76	49,570	57,000	56,000
Oregon 2/	73	69	71	3,870	3,600	--
2 States	--	80	75	53,440	60,600	--
FILBERTS: Oregon 2/	75	71	73	2,047	3,600	--
Wash. 2/	75	74	63	350	670	--
2 States	--	71	72	2,397	4,270	--
AVOCADOS:						
Fla.	61	56	53	1,553	2,100	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, California, 5,000; Walnuts, California, 2,500; Oregon, 500; Filberts, Oregon, 100. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Dry basis.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 9, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES							:PRUNES, Fresh, Canned, Dried 1/			
Crop and State	:Condition July 1 :			Production 2/			:	:	:	
	:Average:			:Average:			: Ind.	: State	: Average :	1942
	:1932-41:	1942:	1943:	:1932-41:	1942	: 1943	:	:	: 1932-41 :	
	Percent			Tons			:		Tons	
PLUMS:							:			
				Fresh basis			:			
Mich.	55	58	40	5,140	5,300	3,800	:Used fresh:	Fresh basis		
Calif.	71	83	76	68,900	72,000	65,000	: Wash.	13,130	16,100	
PRUNES:							: Oreg.	16,540	19,600	
Idaho	66	68	12	17,450	18,200	2,600	:			
Wash., all	60	69	66	28,650	3/24,600	25,200	:Canned: 4/			
E. Wash.	72	84	63	13,970	17,200	13,600	: Wash.	6,170	5,800	
W. Wash.	52	52	69	14,680	3/7,400	11,600	: Oreg.	18,460	18,700	
Oreg., all	54	53	68	100,850	70,500	90,000	:	Dry basis 5/		
E. Oreg.	70	82	59	13,540	15,500	10,200	:Dried:			
W. Oreg.	52	49	69	87,310	55,000	79,800	: Wash.	2,130	200	
				Dry basis 6/			: Oreg.	18,290	6,000	
Calif.	66	67	75	194,900	171,000	191,000				

- 1/ These estimates include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption. Estimates for the 1943 season for Washington and Oregon will be published October 11.
- 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California, 6,000; Prunes, Western Washington, 1,800; Western Oregon, 13,000.
- 3/ Includes 200 tons harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage.
- 4/ Includes small quantities for cold packing.
- 5/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.
- 6/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of pruned remained unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1942, the equivalent of 1,000 tons of dried prunes was not harvested on account of scarcity of harvest labor.

HEMP									
State	Fiber				Seed				
	Acreage				Acreage				
	Planted		Harvested		Planted		Harvested		
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	
	Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres		
Indiana	--	8,300	--	7,800	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	600	44,000	600	43,000	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	7,400	32,000	7,000	31,000	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	900	46,000	900	44,000	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	--	45,000	--	44,000	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	6,700	4,400	6,500	4,200	35,000	55,000	29,000	50,000	
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	800	2,500	800	2,400	
United States	15,600	179,700	15,000	174,000	35,800	57,500	29,800	52,400	

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS							
Stocks on farms July 1, 1943				Stocks on farms July 1, 1943			
State	Percent of:	Production : 1942	Quantity	State	Percent of:	Production : 1942	Quantity
	: 1942 crop	: production:			: 1942 crop	: production:	
	Thous. bu.	Percent	Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.	Percent	Thous. bu.
Ohio	28,818	7.5	2,161	N.C.	3,900	10.0	390
Ind.	29,757	7.5	2,232	Miss.	2,842	5.0	142
Ill.	73,794	4.5	3,321	Ark.	3,585	4.0	143
Mich.	3,740	12.0	449	10 prin.			
Minn.	3,549	12.0	426	States	196,798	6.6	13,047
Iowa	39,312	8.0	3,145	Other States	12,761	7.1	905
Mo.	7,500	8.5	638	U. S.	209,559	6.7	13,952

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1943

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

July 9, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1937-41 Average, 1942, and 1943

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita			
	Average :		:		1943	Average :		
	1937-41	1942	1945	:	1942	1937-41	1942	1943
	Million pounds				Pct.	Pounds		
May	10,988	12,124	11,904		98	2.70	2.91	2.82
June	11,432	12,555	12,600		100	2.91	3.11	3.08
Jan.-June incl.	55,488	61,663	61,661		100.0	2.34	2.54	2.51

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	July 1			State	July 1		
and	Average			and	Average		
Division	1932-41	1942	1943	Division	1932-41	1942	1943
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	16.5	18.8	19.4	Md.	16.2	17.0	17.5
N.H.	17.0	17.6	19.7	Va.	13.4	13.8	14.0
Vt.	18.1	19.5	21.0	W.Va.	14.6	14.7	14.2
Mass.	18.8	20.3	19.5	M.C.	12.7	13.8	13.3
Conn.	18.9	19.3	19.5	S.C.	11.0	11.8	12.2
N.Y.	21.5	22.9	23.2	Ga.	9.2	10.3	10.2
N.J.	21.1	20.9	21.3	S. ATL.	12.41	13.65	13.58
Pa.	19.7	21.0	20.1	Ky.	13.5	14.3	14.9
N. ATL.	19.98	21.19	21.49	Tenn.	11.5	12.7	13.1
Ohio	18.5	19.0	18.7	Ala.	8.7	10.1	9.4
Ind.	16.8	18.3	18.0	Miss.	8.1	9.0	8.4
Ill.	17.2	18.6	17.9	Ark.	10.0	10.5	10.0
Mich.	21.0	21.8	21.9	Okla.	12.4	13.0	12.4
Wis.	21.5	22.7	23.2	Tex.	10.4	10.2	10.1
E.N. CENT.	19.57	20.75	20.95	S. CENT.	10.65	11.33	11.23
Minn.	19.5	21.2	20.8	Mont.	18.1	19.1	20.6
Iowa	17.3	19.0	18.3	Idaho	21.0	21.3	21.1
Mo.	12.1	13.9	13.3	Wyo.	16.6	19.8	18.6
N. Dak.	17.9	19.6	18.0	Colo.	16.7	18.9	18.6
S. Dak.	15.7	17.2	17.1	Wash.	21.5	22.9	22.5
Nebr.	16.4	18.3	18.2	Oreg.	19.3	21.7	21.9
Kans.	14.8	16.5	15.9	Calif.	19.9	21.3	21.5
W. N. CENT.	16.42	18.02	17.37	WEST.	18.64	20.55	20.85
				U.S.	16.39	17.70	17.65

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware, and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

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as of
July 1, 1943

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 9, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during June		100 layers		During June Jan. to June, incl.			
Division	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,628	1,926	1,734	1,854	28	36	180	221
N.H.	1,319	1,394	1,638	1,743	22	24	143	157
Vt.	737	838	1,812	1,785	13	15	79	95
Mass.	3,432	3,770	1,716	1,716	59	65	380	430
R.I.	358	372	1,767	1,725	6	6	41	43
Conn.	2,183	2,276	1,686	1,773	37	40	222	253
N.Y.	10,805	11,370	1,635	1,644	177	187	1,079	1,183
N.J.	4,862	5,054	1,572	1,539	76	78	519	511
Pa.	13,514	15,001	1,596	1,587	216	238	1,407	1,552
N. Atl.	38,843	42,001	1,632	1,640	634	689	4,050	4,445
Ohio	14,973	16,243	1,623	1,587	243	258	1,503	1,629
Ind.	10,176	11,780	1,608	1,602	164	189	1,046	1,236
Ill.	15,540	17,780	1,488	1,506	231	268	1,431	1,659
Mich.	8,550	9,253	1,614	1,638	138	152	852	927
Wis.	12,310	13,056	1,620	1,650	199	215	1,127	1,311
E. N. Cent.	61,549	68,112	1,584	1,589	975	1,082	6,019	6,762
Minn.	17,166	21,984	1,650	1,650	283	363	1,690	2,114
Iowa	24,847	26,945	1,545	1,560	384	420	2,262	2,502
Mo.	16,739	19,676	1,524	1,530	255	301	1,595	1,862
N. Dak.	3,770	4,904	1,548	1,554	58	76	336	389
S. Dak.	6,092	7,239	1,539	1,560	94	113	554	631
Nebr.	10,108	11,839	1,611	1,590	163	188	1,007	1,200
Kans.	11,930	14,254	1,569	1,539	187	219	1,210	1,417
W. N. Cent.	20,652	106,841	1,571	1,572	1,424	1,680	8,654	10,115
Del.	722	761	1,527	1,506	11	11	74	75
Md.	2,624	2,596	1,479	1,458	39	38	241	251
Va.	6,404	6,558	1,428	1,413	91	93	594	625
W. Va.	3,029	3,328	1,593	1,584	48	53	288	329
N. C.	6,321	7,881	1,317	1,278	83	101	527	633
S. C.	2,558	2,938	1,203	1,140	31	33	190	203
Ga.	5,397	6,144	1,248	1,188	67	73	391	434
Fla.	1,512	1,702	1,398	1,341	21	23	133	143
S. Atl.	28,567	31,908	1,369	1,332	391	425	2,438	2,693
Ky.	6,991	8,397	1,476	1,458	103	122	691	817
Tenn.	6,784	8,288	1,347	1,350	91	112	581	732
Ala.	5,034	6,665	1,359	1,251	68	83	398	482
Miss.	5,172	6,073	1,194	1,110	62	67	358	415
Ark.	5,736	6,726	1,320	1,248	76	84	452	500
La.	3,231	3,811	1,143	1,083	37	41	226	250
Okla.	8,905	10,047	1,455	1,446	130	145	844	996
Tex.	20,814	23,786	1,392	1,368	290	325	1,734	2,078
S. Cent.	62,667	73,793	1,368	1,327	857	979	5,284	6,270
Mont.	1,546	1,689	1,557	1,566	24	26	144	152
Idaho	1,705	1,871	1,608	1,632	27	31	159	181
Wyo.	599	693	1,575	1,626	9	11	54	65
Colo.	2,832	2,980	1,581	1,584	45	47	251	293
N. Mex.	792	1,068	1,401	1,356	11	14	71	92
Ariz.	468	514	1,416	1,446	7	7	45	48
Utah	1,700	1,926	1,701	1,500	29	29	176	192
Nev.	184	206	1,674	1,593	3	3	21	21
Wash.	4,905	5,294	1,653	1,680	81	89	507	548
Oreg.	2,617	2,765	1,698	1,671	44	46	271	293
Calif.	11,526	13,536	1,596	1,464	184	198	1,119	1,234
West.	28,874	32,542	1,607	1,540	464	501	2,818	3,119
U. S.	311,152	355,197	1,525	1,508	4,745	5,356	29,263	33,404

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